THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR NOVEMBER 1802;

With a View of the UPPER FALL *of* FOYERS, *Inverneſs-Shire**.

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State

* For a View and Deſcription of the LOWER FALL of this furious Cataract, ſee *Edinburgh Magazine* for December 1800.

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from October 26. to Nov. 25. 1802, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1802. Oct.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
26	29.125	43	51	0.08	Rain
27	29.3	46	53	——	Clear
28	29.39	40	52	——	Cloudy
29	29.213	46	54	——	Ditto
20	29.265	43	51	0.501	Rain
31	29.401	40	46	0.23	Ditto
Nov. 1	29.505	44	47	——	Clear
2	29.435	38	48	0.101	Rain
3	29.52	46	45	0.25	Ditto
4	29.785	42	46	0.085	Ditto
5	29.815	45	44	0.086	Ditto
6	29.91	39	44	0.26	Ditto
7	29.91	38	46	——	Clear
8	29.963	39	46	——	Ditto
9	29.9	26	41	——	Ditto
10	29.839	28	39	——	Ditto
11	29.65	38	42	0.06	Rain
12	29.8	36	40	0.04	Snow
13	29.895	38	40	——	Cloudy
14	29.8	39	43	0.06	Rain
15	29.625	42	47	——	Clear
16	29.61	39	43	0.02	Showers
17	29.601	40	46	——	Clear
18	29.6	40	42	——	Ditto
19	29.401	43	43	0.051	Rain
20	29.295	36	43	——	Clear
21	29.39	44	49	——	Cloudy
22	28.939	47	49	——	Ditto
23	29.125	45	47	0.391	Rain
24	29.23	44	44	0.501	Ditto
25	29.33	41	46	0.05	Ditto

Quantity of Rain 2.766

High Water at LEITH For DECEMBER 1802.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
W. 1.	6	44	7	10
Th. 2.	7	41	8	16
Fr. 3.	8	55	9	37
Sa. 4.	10	18	10	57
Su. 5.	11	33	——	
M. 6.	0	6	0	34
T. 7.	0	58	1	22
W. 8.	1	45	2	7
Th. 9.	2	28	2	49
Fr. 10.	3	10	3	30
Sa. 11.	3	50	4	10
Su. 12.	4	30	4	49
M. 13.	5	8	5	27
T. 14.	5	46	6	5
W. 15.	6	25	6	45
Th. 16.	7	5	7	26
Fr. 17.	7	48	8	12
Sa 18.	8	39	9	18
Su. 19.	9	41	10	14
M. 20.	10	46	11	18
T. 21.	11	50	——	
W. 22.	0	19	0	47
Th. 23.	1	14	1	39
Fr. 24.	2	3	2	27
Sa. 25.	2	49	3	10
Su. 26.	3	31	3	51
M. 27.	4	10	4	28
T. 28.	4	46	5	4
W. 29.	5	24	5	44
Th. 30.	6	6	6	29
Fr. 31.	6	54	7	20

MOON.

	D.	H.	M.	
First Qrtr.	2.	8	51	Morn.
Full Moon	9.	7	27	Morn.
Laſt Qrtr.	17.	5	20	Morn.
N. Moon,	24.	9	27	Even.

Dec. 11. 1802. Tay fiſhing opens.

THE

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR *NOVEMBER* 1802.

Description of the UPPER FALL *of* FOYERS, *near Lochneſs, Inverneſs-Shire; With a View.*

THE river Foyers, at this Fall, being confined on each ſide by ſteep rocks, precipitates itſelf with great velocity, forming a very fine cataract. A little below the Fall, a bridge was built in 1787, by the proprietor, Fraſer of Foyers, from which the Fall is ſeen; but in order to obtain a proper view of it, it is neceſſary to ſcramble down the ſteep banks to the rocks below, from whence this romantic ſcene is beheld in perfection. From the arch of the bridge to the ſurface of the water, after the loweſt part of the fall, is 200 feet. Height of the Fall is 70 feet.

Before the bridge was built, the only paſſage over this torrent was a rude Alpine bridge, conſiſting of ſome ſticks thrown over the rocks, and covered with turf.

It is related of a farmer that, when on his way home from Inverneſs, (about three years before the bridge was built,) he called at the General's Hut*, to ſhelter himſelf from the inclemency of the ſtorm. There he met with ſome old acquaintance, with whom he converſed of former times, without obſerving the frequency of the circulating glaſs, while the ſnow, all the while, continued to fall in thick flakes. At laſt, when his ſpirits were pretty elevated, he determined to proceed home. When he came to this place, he forced his horſe to croſs with him over this rude bridge of ſticks and turf. Next morning, he had ſome faint recollection of the circumſtance, though the ſeeming impoſſibility of the thing made him ſuſpect it was a dream, but as the ground was covered with ſnow, it was very eaſy to convince himſelf; he accordingly went, and when he perceived the tract of his horſe's feet acroſs the bridge, he was ſo much terrified at the danger he had eſcaped, that he fell ill, and died in a ſhort time after.

Account of the ASSOCIATION *for diſcountenancing* VICE, *and promoting the Practice of* RELIGION *and* VIRTUE, *in* DUBLIN.

From Dr RYAN'*s History of the Effects of Religion on Mankind, ſecond Edition.*

IN England, pious and good men have ſtrenuouſly promoted Chriſtian knowledge among the lower orders; and in Dublin is formed an aſſociation for diſcountenancing vice, and promoting the practice of religion

* When General Wade was ſuperintending the military roads, he had a ſmall houſe built here, which was afterwards uſed as an inn. The preſent public houſe is ſituated near the place, and is ſtill called the General's Hut.

gion and virtue. The following reſolution of the aſſociation expreſſes the motive which induced them to aſſociate: "Reſolved, That the rapid progreſs which Infidelity and Immorality are making through the kingdom, calls loudly on every individual, both of the clergy and laity, who has at heart the welfare of his country or the honour of God, to exert all his powers to ſtem the baneful torrent. But, as many may be diſheartened, by conſidering the importance of ſeparate attempts to diſcountenance vice and promote the cauſe of religion and piety, it appears to us deſirable to aſſociate for that laudable purpoſe." The aſſociation was formed in 1792, by two clergymen and one layman: in leſs than two years it conſiſted of three hundred, and was ſoon increaſed to five hundred; ſeveral of whom were laymen of rank, talents, and worth. The chief objects of the aſſociation, ſince its commencement, were, the education of youth in religion and morality; the obſervance of the ſabbath; the uſe of family prayer; encouraging honeſty and fidelity in ſervants; the prevention of perjury; of lottery inſurance, and of immoral prints and publications; the reformation of the criminal poor, &c. &c. They conſidered how to diſcourage diſſipation in the higher claſſes of ſociety; to promote honeſty and induſtry; to diſcourage idleneſs and beggary; to enforce the exiſting laws againſt immorality; and how the really neceſſitous may moſt effectually be relieved. The religious and moral inſtruction of the riſing generation, by parents and ſchoolmaſters, were chief objects of the aſſociation. When but few in number, and poor in their funds, they applied to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge for Bibles, and other religious and moral tracts; and diſtributed 1300 quarto Bibles, and above 3000 moral tracts, among the lower orders in 1793. In 1795 they diſperſed 5000 Bibles, a great number of Teſtaments and 100,000 moral tracts; and intended to furniſh every perſon in the kingdom, who could read, with a Bible or a Teſtament. They appointed a committee to diſcover the defects of the old mode of education, to point out remedies for theſe defects, and to deviſe means for ſecuring the general adoption of thoſe remedies. To excite among the children of the poor an emulation in Chriſtian knowledge, they recommended the practice of regular catechiſm in the parochial ſchools of Dublin, and diſtributed premiums among the beſt anſwerers. In the year 1793 only 40 appeared at the general examination, and but 11 premiums were adjudged: on the following year, the number was increaſed to 254, and 60 premiums were diſtributed. The emulation thus excited among the youth, and the publication of the names of the ſucceſsful candidates, and of their teachers, could not fail to promote religious knowledge. The aſſociation provided for the education of apprentices of chimney ſweepers, and of the children of ſoldiers, whoſe migrations generally compelled them to neglect their offſpring. They alſo exerted themſelves to reſcue from poverty and vice, children who had been criminal themſelves, and the children of criminals who had been hanged or tranſported. They drew up a ſhort explanation of the nature of an oath, and a ſolemn form of adminiſtering it in courts of juſtice; and ſuggeſted the propriety of preaching on the criminality of perjury in aſſize towns on the ſabbath preceding the aſſizes. To check the baleful influence of lottery inſurance, the aſſociation publiſhed ſimple and affecting tracts on the ruinous conſequences of that practice, and expoſed the falſe calculations employed to delude credulous adventurers.

adventurers. To encourage honeſty and fidelity in ſervants, the aſſociation propoſed a plan for raiſing a fund to render eaſy and comfortable, honeſt, faithful, and ſober ſervants, who ſhould be diſabled by age or ſickneſs from earning their bread. They condemned thoſe narratives of intrigues and ſeductions, denominated *tete à tetes*, and thoſe obſcene prints and ballads which were ſold in Dublin, and prevailed on printers and print-ſellers to ſuppreſs ſuch publications. A member * of the aſſociation collected with induſtry the names of the books which are uſually read in the low ſchools of Ireland, and ſhowed that they tend to give a wrong bias to the mind, and to inſpire falſe notions of valour, of juſtice, and of propriety. Some of thoſe books are romances of the middle ages; books which fill the mind with ideas of chivalry, and divert it from ſober reflection and uſeful knowledge, to extravagance and enterprize. Others are books of aſtrology, or fortune-telling; interpretations of dreams; accounts of witches, fairies, ghoſts, or of charms and incantations, as preſervatives againſt diſeaſes. Some of them deſcribe the lives of vicious perſons, and the adventures of highwaymen, rather with admiration than cenſure. Not a few of them are novels, or love-books; academies of compliments, books of intrigue, or ſongs partly witty and partly obſcene. Such are the books which moſtly compoſe the library and form the mind of the Iriſh ruſtic or mechanic! The aſſociation have not been able to ſuppreſs ſuch books; but have recommended moral tracts †, which, under the garb of Fable, repreſent the happy effects of honeſty, induſtry, and ſubmiſſion to the laws, and the deſtructive conſequences of the contrary vices. Theſe tracts are ſo entertaining and inſtructive, that the vaſt numbers of them which have been diſperſed, muſt have improved the morals at leaſt of all thoſe whoſe habits were not formed. The aſſociation publiſhed different forms of family prayer, annually prevailed on the Lord Mayor of Dublin to recommend the due obſervance of Good Friday in the metropolis; diſperſed 5000 copies of an addreſs on the obſervance of the Sabbath, and ſuggeſted to the late Dr Fowler, archbiſhop of Dublin, the propriety of directing his clergy, on one and the ſame Sunday, to addreſs their reſpective congregations on this important ſubject. The archbiſhop readily complied with this, as well as every other ſuggeſtion, in ſupport of religion and virtue. The aſſociation ſuggeſted to ſome leading men in parliament, the total prohibition of the ſale of ſpiritous liquors on the ſabbath-day; nor was the ſuggeſtion diſregarded by the government of Ireland:—In a word, the aſſociation attended to every defect in public morals, and to every ſource of public corruption which they had any opportunity of diſcovering, or any power to reform ‡; nor can there be a doubt, but, with the bleſſing of God, their exertions will be productive of happy effects.

Biographical account of Sir GEORGE SAVILE, *Bart. communicated in* 1802, *to the Rev.* CHRISTOPHER WYVIL, *by one of Sir* GEORGE SAVILE'*s intimate Friends.*

From WYVIL'*s Political Papers, Vol. IV.*

SIR GEORGE SAVILE was the only ſon of Sir George Savile, of Ruſford, in the county of Notts, Bart. who was male heir, failing his own ſon,

* Rev. G. Graydon.

† Moſt of them written by Hannah More.

‡ See the admirable diſcourſes preached before the Aſſociation by Dr Craves, Dr Burrowes, Biſhop O'Beirne, Dr Magee, Dr Miller, and Mr Dunn.

ſon, to Sir George Savile, Bart. Marquis of Halifax, from whom he inherited the old Baronetage, and by whom he was left heir to his great eſtates in Yorkſhire and Nottinghamſhire, in caſe his ſon, then living, ſhould die without male iſſue; his ſon leaving his lady with child, and ſhe being brought to bed of a daughter, the family eſtates, after proviſion for the females, devolved to Sir Geo. Savile, by the will of the firſt Marquis of Halifax.

This Sir George Savile was ſometime repreſentative in Parliament for the county of York; but being much afflicted with the gout, he declined that ſeat. He was a man of great probity and virtue, and attended himſelf to the education of his only ſon, whom he was principally ſtudious to make a virtuous man, and an accompliſhed gentleman: he truſted him not, therefore, to a public ſchool, but kept him at home under his own eye, which, though in a public life, it may be diſadvantageous to a young man of parts and genius, yet would have abundantly gratified his father's view, by producing a character of the ſtricteſt honour, and moſt undiſſembled virtue that his country ever knew.

His father dying when he was about ſeventeen, he was ſoon after removed to Queen's College, Cambridge, where his merit and philoſophical turn of mind drew upon him the reſpect and love of that univerſity. Juſt before this, his eldeſt ſiſter, a young lady of great merit and genius, was married to Mr Thornhaugh of Oſburton, in the county of Notts, who ſoon afterwards took the name of Hewett, by the will of Sir Thomas Hewett, Knt. and was repreſentative in Parliament for the county of Notts. Sir George's private life, till he was, on the death of Sir Conyers D'Arcy, choſen repreſentative for the county of York, affords nothing remarkable; he paſſed it in rational and philoſophical purſuits, and in making his name agreeable to his friends and neighbouring gentlemen. When choſen to repreſent the county of York, he was juſtly ſenſible of the truſt committed to him, and attended accordingly to the duties of Parliament; but being contented with his own fortune, and not ambitious of place or Peerage, both of which he might at any time have obtained, he choſe to remain an independent man, and therefore avoided laying himſelf under any obligation to miniſtry, though he generally acted with the Duke of Newcaſtle, (then Miniſter,) and with his friend the Marquis of Rockingham. He was a ſteady friend to the liberties of the Britiſh conſtitution, which he well underſtood, and to which he ever attended. He took a ſtrong part againſt General Warrants; he brought into Parliament, and carried, the Nullum Tempus act: he was conſtant in oppoſition to the principles and conduct of the American war; he ever avoided voting on Eaſt India queſtions, having a mortal averſion to our management of affairs in the country, and to our treatment of the native princes there.

Sir George Savile was a friend to rational religion and liberty of conſcience, on the moſt enlarged principles. In 1772 he ſupported, but without ſucceſs, the Petition of thoſe clergymen of the Church of England who complained to Parliament of the ſubſcription required to the metaphyſical ſyſtem compriſed in our 39 articles of religion. In the ſame Seſſion of Parliament he ſupported, with final ſucceſs, the claims of the Proteſtant diſſenting miniſters to be relieved from ſubſcription to the doctrinal part of thoſe articles, as the condition of their toleration. The bill paſſed the Houſe of Commons in that Seſſion, and though rejected by the Peers at firſt, yet in a ſubſequent Seſſion their aſſent was obtained, and the bill paſſed into a law.

To

To the doctrines which diſtinguiſh the Roman Church Sir George Savile was averſe; and he rejected their pretenſions to infallibility, and an over-ruling authority in matters of faith, with peculiar zeal. Yet, ſtill true to the rights of conſcience, he propoſed, in the ſeſſion of 1778 *, that law which firſt relaxed thoſe penal ſeverities under which the Roman Catholics had ſuffered ſo long. His conduct on this occaſion excited the reſentment of that aſſociation which was formed by intolerant Proteſtants for the renewal of the penal ſtatutes which had been ſo properly repealed. Placing Lord George Gordon at their head, in 1780 they aſſembled, at his inſtigation, in prodigious multitudes, to intimidate the moſt diſtinguiſhed advocates of toleration, and compel them to renounce the obnoxious meaſure. But Sir George Savile could not be moved from his benevolent purpoſe by their tumultuous rage, their menaces of perſonal outrage, and the actual firing of his houſe. In this extremity of danger he perſevered in the meaſure objected to, but he was not ſupported with equal firmneſs by Lord North and other profeſſed friends of Toleration. Emboldened by their timidity, the miſguided populace proceeded with clamours to the doors of Parliament, demanding the reſtoration of the repealed ſtatutes. But the wavering reſolution of Parliament, was confirmed by the fortitude of Sir Geo. Savile, aided by Mr Fox and other undaunted patriots; the petition of intolerant men was diſmiſſed to an indefinite time; the rioters were awed by the determination of Parliament, and this humane law remained unrepealed.

The laſt act of his public life was ſtrenuous exertion for the reform of parliamentary corruption, and for a juſter repreſentation of the people in Parliament. Amongſt other things it needs not be forgotten, that he formed and commanded one of the beſt militia regiments in the kingdom, (the Weſt York) to which he attended with zeal and aſſiduity.

His attention to the internal navigation and trade of the county of York; his more than common acquaintance with the philoſophical principles of arts and manufactures, his conceptions of which were facilitated by a naturally clear underſtanding, and great power of reaſoning, enabled him to be of more ſervice to that county than merely as a gentleman and man of honour he would otherwiſe have been. In the year 1753, he gave his younger ſiſter, Barbara, in marriage to Richard Lumley Sanderſon, Earl of Scarborough, by whom ſhe has left a large family, and on the ſecond ſon of which family he has entailed the chief part of his eſtate, and the name of Savile; and to his niece, the daughter of John Thornhaugh, Eſq. he left a ſhare of his eſtates in Ireland, and elſewhere.

Such is the imperfection of human nature, that it is extremely difficult to direct political meaſures according to the ſtrict rules of juſtice, under any government, whether free, arbitrary, or mixed. It is not therefore ſurpriſing that ſuch a mind as that of Sir George Savile ſhould revolt at the general turn of politics, and avoid being deeply concerned in them. This was certainly one reaſon why he did not offer himſelf as a politician, except in particular points, to which he was called by his ſituation. A tender conſtitution, ſubject to frequent fits of the aſthma, might be another reaſon for his engaging leſs in public debates; but when he did ſpeak, no man was more attended to, or regarded in Parliament, all parties having but one opinion of his probity, honour, and good ſenſe. This is

* Mr Dunning ſeconded this motion of Sir George Savile's.

is one leſſon to mankind, that undiſſembled virtue is ſure at laſt of gaining public eſteem; and this received farther confirmation by a general vote of the county of York, for erecting, at the county expence, a ſtatue to his memory, which was ſoon afterwards executed, and placed in the cathedral of York. His private charities were large, but ſtudiouſly kept ſecret from the world.

Anecdote of GASSENDI.

AS this great philoſopher was one day taking his morning's walk near Digne in Provence, his ears were aſſailed by repeated exclamations of "A ſorcerer! a ſorcerer!" On looking behind him he beheld a man with his hands tied, whom a mob of peaſants were hurrying to priſon. On obſerving the man whom they were thus treating, he ſaw him a perſon of mean appearance and of great ſimplicity of character. He deſired them to leave him alone with him, with which they immediately complied, as the virtues no leſs than the learning of Gaſſendi had given him great authority with them. "My friend," ſaid he to the ſorcerer, when he was alone with him, "you muſt own to me ingenuouſly whether you have made a compact with the devil or no. If you confeſs it, I will give you your liberty immediately; but if you refuſe to tell me, I will give you up directly into the hands of the magiſtrate."—"Sir," replied the poor peaſant, "I will own to you that I go every day to an aſſembly of wizards; one of my friends has given me a drug which I take to effect this, and I have been received as a ſorcerer among them now for theſe three years." He then informed Gaſſendi in what manner he was received by them, and ſpoke of the different devils that met there, as if he had been all his life acquainted with them.—"Show me then," ſaid the philoſopher, "the drug which you take when you attend this infernal aſſembly, for I intend to-night to go there with you."—"As you pleaſe, Sir," replied the peaſant; "I will take you there as ſoon as the clock has ſtruck twelve to-night."

The peaſant met Gaſſendi at the hour appointed, gave him an opiate of the ſize of a walnut, and deſired him to ſwallow it after he had ſeen him do the ſame. This Gaſſendi pretended to do, and they lay down together upon a goat ſkin. The peaſant ſoon fell aſleep, and appeared much agitated in his ſlumbers, writhing and twiſting his body about as if he had been diſturbed by bad dreams. He ſlept for five or ſix hours, and on waking, ſaid to Gaſſendi, "You, I am ſure, ought to be well ſatisfied with the manner in which the great goat received you. It was a very conſiderable honour he conferred upon you, to permit you to kiſs his tail the firſt time he ever ſaw you."

"Gaſſendi," adds the relater of this ſingular adventure, "moved with compaſſion at the ſituation of the poor man, endeavoured to convince him of his error. He took the opiate and gave it to a dog, who very ſoon fell aſleep with great convulſions. The peaſant was ſet at liberty, and very probably undeceived thoſe of his brethren who had believed in the ſame impoſture."

Early

The Early History of FRENCH *Literature.*

From the Rev. Dr RANKEN'S *History of France.*

(*Concluded from p.* 290.)

THE exertions of Charlemagne in behalf of learning, the ſchools which he inſtituted over the empire, and the encouragement which he vouchſafed to learned men, not only checked its decline, but ſowed the ſeeds which, by a ſlow and almoſt imperceptible growth, through a long and unfavourable ſeaſon, came at laſt to maturity. His ſon ſhewed the beſt diſpoſition to maintain and promote the inſtitutions of his father. The Capitularies of the aſſemblies which he held, frequently recommended and enjoined due attention to cathedral, and ſomething like parochial ſchools *. The things taught in moſt of them, indeed, were frivolous; but in a few of them, according to the qualifications and views of the biſhop and teacher, they were more ſolid and uſeful. Church-muſic and recitation were the favourite and moſt general ſubjects of attention in them. Schools were attached alſo to the monaſteries, for the purpoſe both of teaching the youth belonging to them, and other ſcholars unconnected with them. Inconveniencies having ariſen from the promiſcuous meeting of theſe two different claſſes in the ſame ſchool, the council of Aix-la-Chapelle, A. D. 817, prohibited extra ſcholars. This occaſioned them to be ſeparated, and to be taught in different rooms, ſo that they might have no intercourſe. The ſame maſters, however, preſided in both, and generally taught them the ſame things. Some of the maſters were the moſt able and learned men of the times, as Alcuin, Raban Maur, Lupus, Candidus, Milon, &c.; and their diligence and ſucceſs appeared in the comparative eminence of their ſcholars in the ſucceeding ages †.

Some of theſe inſtitutions were deſtined for children ſo young as ſeven years. They were taught by curates. They began them with learning the pſalter, probably to repeat rather than to read it: though many learned undoubtedly to read alſo; otherwiſe they could not have been prepared for the higher branches of education, and for becoming, as they did, teachers and authors themſelves. Some of the dignitaries of the church, as Dado biſhop of Verdun, and Everache biſhop of Liege, diſdained not to ſpend a conſiderable part of their time in overſeeing theſe ſchools, and in teaching the children to underſtand the ſubjects which they repeated and read ‡.

Superior to theſe elementary ſchools, were the academies annexed to monaſteries and cathedral churches, for the young clergy; and three academies were inſtituted in the kingdom, beſides the academy of the palace, which was ambulatory, for the nobility. The nobility were generally negligent of education; yet there were in every age ſome exceptions, as many of them both exemplified the dignity and excellence of learning, and dared to reprove the neglect of it. King Lewis the Tranſmarine having pointed his finger in deriſion againſt Foulque, the good Count of Anjou, who was one of the moſt learned men of the age, the latter perceived it; and, knowing the cauſe of it to be a contempt of learning, wrote

* Capitul. lib. ii. 5.

† Hiſt. Liter. de la France, tom. vi. p. 29.

‡ Ibid. tom. vi. p. 29.

wrote the king a rude, but ſevere reproof: "Know, Sire, that an unlet-"tered king is a crowned aſs *."

Theſe various ſchools and academies were generally well endowed; and though ſome of the teachers of thoſe whoſe funds were declining, or originally poor, accepted fees, yet it was thought illiberal and unfavourable to learning. They were called mercenary, and ſaid to ſet a price on their leſſons. The more they became a ſubject of attention, the richer were their endowments; but being generally annexed to a church or monaſtery, and the funds of moſt of them being undiſtinguiſhed and confounded together, ſuffered or proſpered with theſe greater inſtitutions, on which they ſeemed entirely to depend.

Beſides the elementary parts of education, as reading, &c. writing, arithmetic; the fine arts, as muſic and poetry; and the liberal arts or ſciences, as grammar, rhetoric, &c.; were taught in them.

The art of writing was carried to great perfection. It was the only means, before the invention of printing, for either making or multiplying books. It was one of the great occupations of the monks, to which we are indebted for the preſervation of many of the works of the ancients, to write copies of them for their own uſe, for the uſe of the monaſtery, or for ſale. They ſtudied writing, not only as an uſeful, but as an ornamental art; they adorned their ſacred books, eſpecially with peculiar beauty; they wrote them, as we ſee in the examples which yet remain, with ink of different colours, gold, azure, purple, &c.; they were interſperſed with miniatures: they were covered with ſilver, ivory, and precious ſtones †.

Arithmetic was very imperfectly taught. Some knowledge was neceſſary to calculate the feſtivals of the church; but it was eaſily acquired by the clergy. It was more neceſſary, and to a greater extent, for the purpoſes of aſtronomy, which, however, very few attempted.

Gerbert, monk of Aurillac, archbiſhop of Rheims, and afterwards Pope Sylveſter II., a man of great reſearch, was by far the moſt profound geometrician of theſe times. He taught land-meaſure, the meaſure of heights and diſtances, and gauging ‡.

He had not only read the writings of the ancients on geometry and aſtronomy, but he had obtained conſiderable information from the Arabs. He deſcribes the ſphere as round, and its circumference as divided into ſixty equal parts; which again he ſubdivides into twelve. He divides it again in the contrary direction, into five zones. To find the polar ſtar, he propoſes to fix ſeven tubes in a hemiſphere, ſo that it ſhall be ſeen through each by ſimply turning it round. If you ſtill doubt, point one of them to it immoveably; and if the ſtar ſhall be ſeen through the tube ſo fixed the whole night, it is certainly the polar ſtar. The poſition of each of the tubes will mark the circles of the ſeveral zones ‖.

He not only calculated, but mechanically repreſented, the motions of the heavenly bodies. Such a philoſopher in thoſe times was reckoned a magician, and was ſometimes conſulted by the ignorant and ſuperſtitious about future events and other myſteries: but he was alſo expoſed ſometimes to danger, when the people happened to be animated by a ſpirit of intolerance and zeal againſt thoſe whom they ſuſpected to be familiar with the devil.

This

* Hiſt. Liter. de la France, tom. vi. p. 21. † Ibid. p. 282.

‡ Ibid. p. 582.

‖ Mabillon, Vetera Analecta, p. 102. edit. Pariſ. 1723.

This idea was foſtered by ſome men, who pretended to learning, and the knowledge of aſtronomy, but indulged chiefly in the ſtudy of aſtrology, the favourite purſuit among all ranks in a dark age. General conjectures, founded on the places, the motions, and appearances of the heavenly bodies, excited wonder, and impoſed on credulity; but accurate calculation, and preciſe demonſtration of any remarkable phenomenon, as an eclipſe, ſeemed to the unlearned beyond all human ſkill, and the ſuggeſtion of a ſupernatural malevolent being.

Chronology was regarded with ſo little accuracy, that it is difficult often to diſcover from what period they reckoned their year. The Franks following the Germans, the Gauls in imitation of the Romans, and the Church in imitation of the ancient Hebrews, began the year in March; but the Romans alſo began their year in January; and the Church, and the French in general, ſeem to have adopted that period for the commencement of the year, when they aſſumed the æra of our Lord's birth. From this æra even Gregory of Tours, in the ſixth century, ſometimes reckons; and it became general to do ſo in the ninth and tenth centuries. The indiction, which was a cycle of fifteen years, was another period for reckoning time, much uſed by the French teachers and authors. It was counted in France from the 22d day of September A.D. 307, though in other countries there were other æras of its commencement. Such varieties then required more attention than was generally given to chronology, and frequently now occaſions much embarraſſment in ſettling the dates of facts and writings in thoſe times *.

Geography was neither ſtudied with attention in the ſchools, nor by authors. It appears from the writings of the ancients which have come down to us, and from the uſe which a few writers made of them, that they were not deſtitute of the means, but they generally wanted the curioſity and activity requiſite to the accurate knowledge of this ſubject. Few travelled beyond their native pariſh or province; and fewer ſtill, who might venture into foreign countries, were capable of obſervation, and of recording thoſe things which they did remark. We ſhall find geography, however, in a future period, reviving with the cruſades, which, though immediately fooliſh and deſtructive, were undoubtedly the means of the civilization and general improvement of Europe.

Hiſtorical writing was in its rudeſt ſtate. Of paſt times little more was recorded than names and dates. Authors who wrote the lives of the reigning princes, or the annals of their own times, were neither ſtudious of arrangement, induſtrious in collecting ſuitable materials, nor capable of that diſcernment which is neceſſary to ſelect thoſe ſubjects which are moſt important and intereſting. Their writings ſeem notes for the uſe of the authors themſelves, rather than hiſtory, or even memoirs, for the inſtruction of future generations. They often include in a ſingle line the tranſactions of a whole year. They become more full and particular, indeed, as they deſcend towards the time in which they wrote.

The Annals of the abbey of St Bertin, ſo named becauſe the manuſcript was diſcovered there, ſeem to have been the work of different authors, as Prudentius biſhop of Troyes, &c. They commence with the year 741, and end with the year 861. They are reckoned the moſt impartial and faithful record of the times.

The Annals of Fulda, written by a monk of that abbey, are peculiarly ſevere againſt Charles the Bald; but may, in other reſpects, be generally depended

* Mabillon de Re Diplom. lib. ii. c. 23. Du Cange, voc. Indiction.

depended on. They are continued from A.D. 714 to A.D. 900. Some writers ſuppoſe them to have been written by Walafrid Strabo.

The Annals of Metz, written by a monk of that city, begin with the French monarchy, and contain little more than a copy of preceding annals till the year 687. From that period downwards he ſtill copies from others, but with ſome variety and judgment in the arrangement of materials, till the beginning of the tenth century.

Various cauſes contributed to counteract the plans and inſtitutions of Charlemagne for promoting learning.

I. The diſorders of the ſtate were unfavourable.

The weakneſs of Lewis rendered it eaſy and ſafe to diſturb his government. His ſons and his ſubjects alternately dethroned and reſtored him almoſt with impunity. The ſame ambition which animated them againſt their father, armed them againſt one another; and, in the obſtinate proſecution of their reſpective plans of aggrandizement, they deluged the plains of Fontenoy with the beſt blood of the empire. Charles the Simple was ſo puſillanimous as to be declared by the nobles of his kingdom unworthy to reign. The Normans, ſeeing the diſtractions of the ſtate, and feeling but little reſiſtance, became fearleſs, and traverſed and ravaged the kingdom in every direction. The crown at laſt paſſed from the feeble hands of the Carlovingian to the Capetian race. Amidſt convulſions, devaſtations, and revolutions like theſe, literature could not flouriſh. The minds of men were reſtleſs, diſmayed, or occupied with the prejudices, the quarrels, or actions of the day, too much, to engage in the deliberate and calm purſuits of learning.

II. Theſe civil wars and invaſions not only pre-occupied the attention of men who might otherwiſe have been diſpoſed to cultivate learning, but were directly ruinous to it. Churches, monaſteries, and libraries were burnt and overthrown: many valuable ancient manuſcripts periſhed: books were leſs eaſily acceſſible: ſecurity and quiet, ſo neceſſary to ſtudy and learning, were not to be enjoyed.

III. In ſcenes of diſorder, in circumſtances ſo adverſe to ſtudy, the mind itſelf degenerates; the attention is diſtracted; the trains of thought turn naturally on the dangers which have been with difficulty eſcaped, and on the evils which are ſtill apprehended; the mind is almoſt conſtantly in a ſtate of anxiety and paſſion, very unfavourable to the exerciſe of judgment, and to the cultivation of taſte.

Soundneſs of judgment and delicacy of taſte are intimately connected with benevolence and virtue. The former is warped and blunted by whatever corrupts and reſtrains the latter. Perpetual violence and bloodſhed, political broils and parties, perſonal prejudices and animoſities, muſt repreſs and deaden the ſenſibilities of the heart, and pervert the judgment and conſcience, by habitually ſtudying to juſtify what is wrong. Even ſedentary men, and ſacred characters, who live in times of diſorder and violence, though they mingle not actively in the ſcenes of contention, yet feel themſelves naturally and unavoidably attached to one or the other ſide, and conſequently agitated in private, and through ſympathy, by all the paſſions of their friends or party. They can ſeldom either ſpeak or write with a temperate ſpirit and unbiaſſed mind. They conſider not the means, if the end be attained; or they hope that the end will ſanctify the means. Monks and clergy themſelves were far from being free from theſe effects of party and civil war: and the two Hincmars, the uncle and his nephew, are eminent examples of the

the irritation and reſentment which they produce on men of learning and in holy office.

IV. The kind of education which the learned received, and the ſubjects with which their talents were chiefly occupied, injured their temper, their taſte, and the intereſts of learning. Inſtead of the claſſics, they were taught to read the fathers; for ſcience they ſubſtituted the authority of ſyſtem, and hypotheſis for fact. Superſtition, which encouraged aſtrology, produced generally a blind and credulous admiration of all that appeared ſupernatural. The annals of Eginhart and of Fulda ſhew an attention to the phenomena of nature ſuperior to other authors, yet are by no means free from the prejudices of ſuperſtition, and the indiſcriminating credulity of the age. The kinds of criminal trial called the judgments of God, the trial of the croſs, of boiling water, &c. are unequivocal evidences of the influence of ſuperſtition and credulity on the judgment and underſtanding of all ranks, learned and unlearned. Some feeble attempts were made, in the reign of Lewis the Mild, to aboliſh them; but they continued to prevail, and were approved and confirmed by the council of Narbonne, A.D. 902; of Tours, A.D. 925; and of Rheims, A.D. 991. Men capable of enduring and approving theſe, muſt have been equally deſtitute of knowledge and of ſound judgment; and to theſe all their other habits and aſſociations muſt have been aſſimilated.

Ignorance and bigotry beget error and controverſy; and nothing is more adverſe to learning, than the ſpirit and ſtyle of controverſy. A heated temper clouds the underſtanding, and introduces into ſtyle all the frivolous diſtinctions and ſcholaſtic niceties of ſects and parties. Inſtead of the great and important doctrines of either religion or ſcience, the mere controverted point becomes the main ſubject of attention; and when it is debated as the only thing intereſting, they are neglected, and true learning muſt decline.

Among the ſubjects which chiefly occupied the learned of the ninth and tenth centuries, were the manner of Chriſt's birth, which was keenly, largely, and groſsly diſcuſſed by Radbert and Ratram: Whether the body of Chriſt in the myſtery of the euchariſt, is the ſame which was born of the Virgin? and what becomes of the conſecrated bread, under which that body is veiled, when eaten by the communicants? Theſe queſtions occupied, at great length, Raban Maur, Hincmar, and a number of others, the moſt eminent writers of the age. The worſhip of images, the nature of the ſoul, whether it is but one and the ſame in all men; whether the righteous, after the reſurrection, ſhall ſee God with their bodily eyes; and above all, the doctrines of predeſtination and grace, and the hiſtories of reliques and ſaints, engroſſed the talents and taſte of the learned.

Some facts ſhew in a ſtriking light the depth of ignorance and credulity to which the men of this age had ſunk. The error of the Anthropomorphites was ancient. But now it is mentioned as the more general belief, that God was materially ſeated on a throne, as a great prince, ſurrounded with his angelic attendants.

This belief was probably encouraged and maintained by the paintings now common on the altar and walls of the churches. Some even believed that Michael the archangel celebrated maſs before this Supreme Being every Monday, and therefore frequented the church on that rather than any other day of the week *.

Towards the end of the tenth century, the belief became almoſt univerſal

* Hiſt. Liter. de la France, tom. vi. p. 10.

verſal that the world was to terminate with that century. Bernard, a hermit of Thoringia, taught that God had revealed it to him. Some of the clergy preached it openly, in their ſermons, in Paris. The army of Otho I., being on a march while the Sun became eclipſed, halted, under the apprehenſion of an univerſal and awful diſſolution.

Men became liſtleſs and indifferent to every worldly object and purſuit. They abandoned their worldly property and relations, and ſought refuge in monaſteries and churches, and caverns of the earth. The government at laſt humanely and wiſely interpoſed, and employed ſome of the moſt ſober-minded divines to write and preach againſt this frenzy; which, however, did not altogether ſubſide till ſome progreſs was made in the following century. When they ſtill beheld the Sun running his race as uſual, after the full lapſe of the thouſand years, and ſaw the earth continue ſtable and unchanged, then they began to perceive the deluſion, and to hope that their apprehenſions were without foundation *.

Finally, ſome literary men occupied themſelves with writing thoſe fabulous kinds of pieces, that, from the popular language in which they were then written for the vulgar, were called romances †. At this period, or about the concluſion of the tenth century, they were probably in their rudeſt ſtate, and none of them ſeem to have reached the preſent times.

Extracts from DENON's *Travels in Upper and Lower* EGYPT, *during the Campaigns of* BONAPARTE.

Cruelty of a Jealous Egyptian.

ON the ſecond day of the march of the troops acroſs the deſert, from Alexandria, they met near Beda, a young woman, whoſe face was ſmeared with blood. In one hand, ſhe held a young infant, and her other was vacantly ſtretched out to the object that might ſtrike or guide it. Their curioſity was excited. They called their guide, who was at the ſame time their interpreter. They approached; and they heard the ſighs of a being from whom the organs of tears had been torn away! Aſtoniſhed, and deſirous of an explanation, they queſtioned her. They learned that the dreadful ſpectacle before their eyes had been produced by a fit of jealouſy. Its victim preſumed to utter no murmurs, but only prayers in behalf of the innocent who partook her misfortune, and which was on the point of periſhing with miſery and hunger. The ſoldiers, ſtruck with compaſſion, and forgetting their own wants in the preſence of the more preſſing ones of others, immediately gave her a part of their rations. They were beſtowing part of the precious water with which they were threatened to be ſoon wholly without themſelves, when they beheld the furious huſband approach, who, feaſting his eyes at a diſtance with the fruits of his vengeance, had kept its victims in ſight. He ſprang forward, ſnatched from the woman's hands the bread, the water (that laſt neceſſary of life!) which pity had given to misfortune: "Stop!" cried he: "ſhe has loſt her honour, ſhe has wounded mine; this child is my ſhame, it is the ſon of guilt!" The ſoldiers reſiſted his attempt to deprive the woman of the food they had given her. His jealouſy was irritated at ſeeing the object of his fury become that of the kindneſs of others. He drew a dagger, and gave the woman a mortal blow; then ſeized the child, threw it into the air, and deſtroyed it by its fall:

* Hiſt. Liter. de la France, tom. vi. p. 10. † Ibid. p. 12.

fall: afterward, with ſtupid ferocity, he ſtood motionleſs, looking ſtedfaſtly at thoſe who ſurrounded him, and defying their vengeance.

Banquet at the House of a Mamluk.

A large houſe, which had almoſt always belonged to a Mamluk, formerly lord and maſter of the village, was ſuddenly furniſhed, according to the cuſtom of the country, with mats, carpets, and cuſhions. A banquet commenced by the entrance of a number of ſervants, bringing cold and perfumed water, pipes, and coffee; half an hour afterward, a carpet was ſpread, round which was formed a border of three or four kinds of loaves and cakes, while the center was covered with little plates of fruits, ſweatmeats, creams, and other productions of the dairy, of which the greater part were exceedingly agreeable, and in particular, highly perfumed. All this ſeemed to be but taſted, for in a few minutes the repaſt was finiſhed; but, at the end of two hours more, the ſame carpet was covered again; other loaves were brought and immenſe diſhes of rice, dreſſed with freſh beef and with milk, half-ſheep, badly roaſted, large quarters of veal, boiled heads of ſheep and calves, and ſixty other diſhes piled upon one another, and containing ſpiced ragouts, vegetables, jellies, confectionaries, and honey from the hive. Here were no chairs, no plates, no ſpoons or forks, no goblets or napkins. Squatted on their heels, with their knees bent toward their breaſts, the company helped themſelves to rice with their fingers, and divided the meat with their nails. They dipped the bread in the ragouts, and they uſed it to wipe their hands and mouths. They drank water from one pot. He that did the honours of the feaſt always drank firſt. He alſo taſted firſt of every diſh; and this leſs to ſhow that his gueſts need not entertain any ſuſpicions, than to teſtify how careful he was of their ſafety, and what attention he paid to their perſons. Napkins were not preſented till after dinner, when water was brought to waſh hands. After this, roſe-water was ſprinkled on every perſon preſent. The whole concluded with pipes and coffee.

When the French had eaten, people of ſecondary rank came in, and ſupplied their places, and were themſelves very quickly relieved by others: on a principle of religion, a poor beggar was next admitted; then came the ſervants, and then every one who would, till all was eaten. If there was wanting to this dinner that convenience and elegance which would have given it zeſt to an European, it was impoſſible not to admire the plenty, the hoſpitable profuſion, and at the ſame time the moderation of the gueſts, whom the number of diſhes never kept above ten minutes at table.

Coloſſal Ruins.

After three quarters of an hour's march, Denon diſcovered, at the bottom of the bay, a little jut into the ſea, compoſed of coloſſal ruins. With extraordinary pleaſure, he inſtantly perceived a fragment of a hand, of which the firſt finger, fourteen inches in length, belonged to a ſtatue of thirty-ſix feet in height. The granite, the workmanſhip, and the ſtyle of this morſel, left him no doubt that it was a remain of the remoteſt ages of Egyptian hiſtory. By the attitude of this hand, by the fragments which lay near it, and by the mere habit of ſeeing Egyptian figures, of which the deſign has little variety, he felt himſelf authoriſed to conclude that it had belonged to an Iſis, holding a nilometer: it might have been eaſily brought away; but the change of place would have taken away almoſt all its value. Near this, ſeveral architectural members atteſted by their dimenſions that they had belonged to a large and beautiful edifice of the

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Doric order. The waves have covered and raged againſt theſe ruins for many ages, but they are ſtill undefaced. More advanced into the ſea, may be obſerved, among the fragments of the coloſſus, thoſe of a ſphinx, of which, as far as the madrepores and ſhell fiſh would permit a clear diſcernment, the head and fore legs are ſeparated from the trunk. It is of the ſtyle and chiſſel of the Greeks; and the material is not granite, but a free-ſtone, reſembling white marble, and of a tranſparency which M. Denon had never ſeen in this ſubſtance in any other country than Egypt. Its proportions ſhowed it to have been from thirty to forty feet in length. At a further diſtance, among architectural ruins, reſembling thoſe already mentioned, there is another figure of Iſis, ſufficiently perfect to ſhow the attitude in which it ſtood. Its legs are broke, but the pieces lie at its ſide. This figure is in granite, and of the height of ten feet. This aſſemblage of fragments appears to have been thrown into the ſea, in order to form a pier, for the preſervation of an edifice now deſtroyed, but which, judging from the traces it has left, muſt have been a bath, the ground-plan of which is cut in the rock. The parts which the ſea does not cover, ſerve to protect ſome heads of water, which are built round with brick.

At ſomething ſhort of a mile from this ſpot, returning inland, and drawing toward Alexandria, ſeveral foundations of brick are diſcovered; and though the plan cannot be made out, ſome fragments of very elaborate workmanſhip give reaſon to conclude, that they have made parts of important buildings. Near theſe, are found many Corinthian capitals, in marble, too much worn to be meaſured, but which muſt ve belonged to baſes of the ſame material, and ſhafts of apparently twenty inches diameter. Further on, a conſiderable number of fluted ſhafts of roſe-coloured granite, all of the ſame proportions and material, and laboured with the ſame care, are indubitable ruins of a large and ſuperb temple of the Doric order. According to all that has been tranſmitted by Strabo, concerning this part of Egypt, according to all that M. Denon had juſt ſeen, and, as above, deſcribed, and eſpecially the preſent fragments, he was convinced beyond a doubt, that theſe were the ruins of Canopus, and of its temple, built by the Greeks, of which the rites rivalled thoſe of Lamptacus; that miraculous temple in which the old recovered their youth, and the ſick their health. The bath adjoining was probably one of the means employed by the prieſts for the performance of theſe prodigies.

Celebration of the Anniverſary of the Birth of Mahomet.

The anniverſary of the birth of Mahomet arrived. The French remarked that no preparations were made for celebrating this the moſt ſolemn feſtival of the hegirian year. Toward evening, general Menou ſent for the mufti, both whoſe dignities and whoſe emoluments had been increaſed by the arrival of the army. It was found that this man had ſeized the opportunity of repreſenting the French to the people as averſe to the ceremonies of religion, inſinuating that they had forbidden the rejoicings of the day. On his being deſired to proclaim them immediately, he ſaid the time was now too ſhort for the preparations; but being anſwered in the Oriental ſtyle, that if the time was too ſhort to make preparations, it was yet long enough to put the mufti in irons, the feſtival was proclaimed within a quarter of an hour, the town was illuminated, and the ſongs of devotion were united with thoſe of joy and gratitude.

After ſupper, the French were invited to the reſidence of the principal civil

civil magiſtrate, whom they found in the complete apparel of a Turkiſh feſtival. The ſtreet was the aſſembly room, which admitted of being lengthened or contracted according to the number of aſſiſtants. An alcove, covered with carpets, was occupied by perſons of diſtinction. Bonfires, with little lamps, and large torches, compoſed an illumination. On one ſide was warlike muſic, produced by ſmall, ſhort, and ſhrill hautboys, ſmall kettle-drums, and large Albaneſe tambourines; on the other, fingers and violins, and in the midſt, Grecian dancers, and waiters with ſweetmeats, coffee, ſyrups, roſe-water, and pipes.

As ſoon as the French were ſeated, the warlike muſic commenced. A ſort of coryphæus, or leader of the band, ſung two words, which the chorus repeated in uniſon; but, whether it was the fault of the movement itſelf, or of the manner of performing it, the ſecond meaſure immediately became a cacophony, as diſagreeable to European ears as it was enchanting to Arabian. It was remarkable, that the coryphæus, with the energy and enthuſiaſm of an improviſator, repeatedly took up again the ſame notes; and, when his nerves ſeemed no longer able to ſuſtain the fire he wiſhed to diſplay, the chorus came to his aſſiſtance, and always with the ſame diſſonance. The violins, with more harmony, then played the burdens, in which a little melody was loſt amid ſuperfluous ornament; and now the naſal voice of the inſpired ſinger returned to increaſe the faſtidious effeminacy of the ſemitones of the violin, which, conſtantly avoiding the key of the tune, went into the tenor, and always ended with the treble, in the manner of the ſeguidillas of the Spaniards; a circumſtance which proves that the ſtay of the Arabs in Spain naturalized this ſpecies of muſic in that country. After the couplet, the violin reſumed the ſame time with new variations which the ſinger again diſguiſed by an affected movement, ſo as wholly to loſe it, and run into a mere delirium of expreſſion, deſtitute of principle and meaſure: but by this very means, he raviſhed his auditors, and, at every return, wound up their ecſtaſy to a higher pitch. The dance which followed was of the ſame nature with the ſong; it repreſented neither joy nor gayety, but a voluptuouſneſs that ſoon became laſcivious; and this ſo much the more diſguſting, as the actors, all of whom were maſculine, expreſſed, in the moſt indecent manner, ſcenes which love itſelf allows only beneath the ſhades of myſtery.

Characteriſtic Diſtinctions in the Features of the Copts, Turks, Greeks, &c.

M. Denon, obliged to confine his obſervations to objects immediately around him, noticed the facility with which, amid the variety of figures, the ſeveral races of people which inhabited Raſhid [Roſetta] might be diſtinguiſhed from each other. He concluded that this town, a ſtaple of commerce, muſt neceſſarily be a point of union between all the nations which are ſpread over the ſoil of Egypt, and muſt preſerve them with more diſtinctneſs, and more originality of character than a large city, like Kaira, where they are mixed and corrupted by the relaxation of manners. He believed that he clearly recognized in the Copt, the old Egyptian ſtock, a ſort of tawny Nubian, reſembling the ancient ſculpture of the country, with a flat face, and hair half woolly, eyes half open, and turned upward at the angles, high cheeks, a noſe rather ſhort than flat, a wide and flat mouth, at a diſtance from the noſe, and bordered with large lips, a beard ſhort and ſcanty, little grace in the perſon, bowed legs, without a flowing contour, and toes and fingers long and flat. He drew the heads of ſeveral of this race; among others one of a drunken and ignorant prieſt, and another of an adroit and ſubtle calculator.

tor. Theſe are the moral qualities, he adds, which diſtinguiſh theſe earlier maſters of Egypt. The firſt epoch of their degradation may be aſſigned to the conqueſt of Cambyſes, who, a jealous and furious victor, governed by terror, changed the laws, perſecuted the religious rites, mutilated what he could not deſtroy; and who, to enforce its obedience, debaſed his conqueſt. The ſecond epoch was that of the perſecution under Diocletian, when Egypt had received the Chriſtian faith; this perſecution, which the Egyptians met with martyrdom, naturally prepared the way to their ſubjugation by the Mahommedans. Under the latter government, they were transformed into courtiers and agents of beys and kiaſhefs. In this capacity, they rob their maſters daily; but in doing ſo, they, in a meaſure, only reimburſe themſelves, ſince an act of oppreſſion on the other part, takes from them in groſs all that they have amaſſed in detail. To counteract this, they employ more art in concealing what they have acquired, than impudence in the acquiſition.

After the Copts come the Arabs, the moſt numerous of the inhabitants of modern Egypt. Without having the more influence for their importance, they ſeem to be placed in Egypt to people the country, to cultivate the ground, to guard the flocks, to be its animals themſelves: nevertheleſs, they are full of fire and expreſſion. Their eyes, ſunk and almoſt hid, gliſten with activity and character; all their lines are angular; their beard ſhort, with pointed locks; their lips ſmall, open, and diſcovering fine teeth; their arms muſcular; and all the reſt more agile than beautiful, more nervous than well proportioned. It is in the fields, and ſtill more in the Arabs of the deſert, that theſe characteriſtic traits may be moſt decidedly perceived. Three very different claſſes of Arabs, however, muſt be diſtinguiſhed; the paſtor, or ſhepherd, who appears to be the original ſtock, and in whom the traits that have juſt been deſcribed are ſeen; the beduin, or wanderer, on whom the ſtate of warfare and lofty dependence in which he lives, beſtows a wild haughtineſs of character; and the cultivator, or huſbandman, the moſt civilized, the moſt corrupted, the moſt ſubjugated, in conſequence the moſt debaſed, the moſt varied in form and character, of the three; as may be ſeen in the ſhechs, or chiefs of villages, the fellahs, or farmers, the fakirs, or beggars, and, to conclude, in the manufacturers, who form the moſt abject claſs of the whole.

The Turks have beauties of a graver expreſſion, united with forms of a ſofter contour. Their thick eyelids leave leſs expreſſion in their eyes; their noſes are leſs acute, they have beautiful mouths and lips, long buſhy beards, a leſs tawny complexion, and ſhort necks. Their whole appearance is grave and dull; there is throughout a heavineſs, which they conſider noble, and which gives them an air of patronage, in ſpite of the nullity of their power: to ſpeak like an artiſt, nothing can be made of their beauty, but the beauty of a Turk.

It is not the ſame with the Greeks, who muſt already be reckoned among the ſtrangers that form a ſort of body ſeparate from the aborigines; their fine projections, their eyes full of acuteneſs and intelligence, the delicacy and pliancy of their traits and of their character, recalls all that imagination can figure of their anceſtors, and all that their monuments have tranſmitted of their elegance and taſte. The abject condition to which they are reduced, on account of that fear which the ſuperiority of their minds ſtill inſpires, has filled many of them with crafty roguery; but reſtored to themſelves, they would probably ſoon become as formerly, only ſkilfully ambitious. This is the nation of all others the moſt deſirous of a revolu-

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tion, come from what quarter it might. During the ceremony of taking poſſeſſion of Raſhid, a young Greek approached M. Denon, kiſſed his ſhoulder, and with his finger on his lips, and without venturing to utter a word, clandeſtinely gave him a bunch of flowers, which he had bought for that purpoſe; an action which ſeemed to develope all his ſenſations, his political opinions, his fears, and his hopes.

After theſe, come the Jews, who, in Egypt, as every where elſe, are hated without being feared, deſpiſed and repulſed without ever being driven away. Whether or not it be attributed to the proximity of Egypt to their own country, the fact is, that their phyſical character is more ſtrikingly preſerved there than any where elſe: thoſe which are plain in features reſemble the Jews of Europe; while the handſome and particularly the young, reſemble the head which painting has preſerved as that of Jeſus. In the great cities of Egypt the Jews are the rivals of the Copts, as placemen in the cuſtoms, intendants of pecuniary concerns, and in ſhort in every thing belonging to calculation, and capable of giving the means of accumulating and concealing a fortune.

Another race of men, conſiſting of numerous individuals, is marked by very characteriſtic traits; and this is the people of Barabra, natives of the upper country, or Nubia, and the frontiers of the Habbeth, or Abyſſinia. In theſe burning climates, frugal nature has beſtowed nothing ſuperfluous. The Barbarians have neither fat nor fleſh; nothing but nerves, muſcles, and tendons, more elaſtic than ſtrong: they do by activity and ſwiftneſs what others do by power. It would ſeem as if their arid ſoil had abſorbed the portion of ſubſtance which nature owed them. Their gloſſy ſkin is of a deep tranſparent black. They bear moſt reſemblance to the negroes, or natives of the Weſt of Africa. Their eyes are ſunk and brilliant, and ſurmounted by elliptic eyebrows; their noſtrils are large; their noſe pointed; their mouth wide, without thick lips; their hair and beards ſcanty, and in little curls. Wrinkled early in life, but agile to its lateſt period, age manifeſts itſelf only by the whiteneſs of their beards. Their bodies continue lank and nervous. Their phyſiognomy is cheerful; they are active and well diſpoſed. They are ordinarily employed as guards of magazines and timber yards. They are clothed with a piece of white woollen cloth; they earn little; ſubſiſt on almoſt nothing, and ſerve their maſter with attachment and fidelity.

Pyramids.—Sphinx.

In the officer who commanded the eſcort, M. Denon found one of his friends. This gentleman made him one of the ſmall number, who, out of the three hundred perſons that compoſed the company, were to enter the pyramids. In the morning the journey was proceeded on, by means of the canals of irrigation. After landing ſeveral times on cultivated country, the barges were finally left behind, on the edge of the deſert. M. Denon and his companions ſcarcely ſet foot on land before they found themſelves in the ſands, through which they waded to the plain on which the pyramids ſtand. On approaching theſe coloſſal monuments, their angular and inclined form takes from the appearance of their height and deceives the eye: beſides, as every thing that is regular is ſmall or great only by compariſon, theſe maſſes, though they ſurpaſs every object that ſurrounds them, yet do not equal the extent of a mountain (the only great body with which the mind naturally compares them) the ſpectator is aſtoniſhed to feel within himſelf an abatement of that impreſſion which they had produced while at a diſtance; but as ſoon as he begins to meaſure by a known ſcale theſe gigantic productions

ductions of art, they recover all their immenſity: in fact, a hundred men, who were at the door or opening of one of them when M. Denon came up, were ſo diminiſhed by their ſituation, that they did not appear to be of human ſtature. I think, adds M. Denon, that in order to give, in picture, an idea of the dimenſions of theſe edifices, it would be proper to repreſent, on the ſame painting or drawing, in its true proportion, a religious ceremony analogous to the ancient uſages. Theſe monuments, ſtripped of their living ſcale, merely accompanied by a few figures in the front of the deſign, loſe all the effect of their proportions and of the impreſſion they ought to make. We have an example of compariſon in Europe, in the church of St Peter at Rome, of which the harmony of the proportions, or rather the graduation of the lines, conceals the height, the idea of which is not reſtored till, lowering the eyes on ſome prieſts going to ſay maſs, followed by a troop of devotees, we imagine that we ſee a group of puppets about to play Athalia on the ſtage at Verſailles.

Approaching the pyramids from Kaira, the firſt we meet with is that which is the only open one, and which is diſtinguiſhed by the addition, *of Chæops*. At the elevation of ſixty feet from the baſe of this pyramid there has been diſcovered an entrance which the architect had concealed under the third and outermoſt coating of the fabric. To this entrance the traveller aſcends by a heap of rubbiſh and ſand, part of which, poſſibly, has remained from the time of laying the foundation. It is the mouth of a gallery, ſixty-five feet in length, which runs toward the centre and the baſe of the building, without, however, extending to either. Rubbiſh, which at the time of building was perhaps but ſlovenly removed, or which, in conſequence of the declivity, has fallen into it from the ſide of the edifice, added to the ſand which a north wind blows into it daily from the deſert, and which nothing removes, has rendered this gallery very incommodious for paſſing. At its extremity are two blocks of granite, which ſtopping the progreſs of thoſe who formerly inveſtigated the pile, cauſed them to make a horizontal excavation of the maſs itſelf, which turned out fruitleſs. Returning therefore to the blocks, and cutting an aſcending paſſage round them, of twenty-two feet in length, they diſcovered a ſecond gallery, alſo on an aſcent, and 120 feet in length. This gallery is very narrow, and ſo ſteep, that in order to aſcend it, it was neceſſary to cut a ſort of ſteps. At its top is what may be denominated a landing-place, of about fifteen feet ſquare. Here three apertures preſent themſelves. The firſt is ſunk in a perpendicular direction; and this it is agreed to call *the well*. Time, light, and ropes, are neceſſary to aſcertain its depth; but the noiſe made by a ſtone, on being dropped down, leads to a concluſion that its perpendicular direction is ſhort. The width of its mouth is two feet by eighteen inches. To its right is an horizontal gallery of an hundred and ſeventy feet in length, and leading to the center of the pyramid. At its termination is a chamber called the queen's, of a long ſquare form, eighteen feet two inches, by fifteen feet eight inches. Its original height is uncertain; becauſe former viſitants have dug up the flooring, and pulled in part of its ſides, and left its bottom encumbered with the rubbiſh proceeding from theſe operations. The ceiling is in the form of an angle, almoſt equilateral. This chamber has no ornament, cornice, inſcription, hieroglyphic, or ſarcophagus; but it is formed of a fine calcareous ſtone, and the maſonry is elaborate. If this chamber were deſigned to contain a corpſe, then it is probable that the pyramid, deſtined for the tomb of

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two perſons, was not finally cloſed at the time of depoſiting the body of the firſt; that this was really intended for the queen; and that the two blocks of granite which have been mentioned were reſerved for that final incloſure of the whole.

Returning to the platform on which is the well, and from which, as has been ſaid, apertures in three directions proceed, we commence a reſearch into the third. After climbing a few feet, a large and magnificent gallery or ſlope is diſcovered, of a hundred and eighty feet in length, and proceeding like the former toward the center of the edifice. Its width is ſix feet ſix inches; in which muſt be comprehended two parapets of nineteen inches diameter, pierced for the ſpace of three feet ſix inches, in holes of twenty-two inches long and three wide. This ſlope was doubtleſsly contrived for raiſing the ſarcophagus; and the holes ſerved to aſſiſt ſome machine in hoiſting this maſs up a place ſo rapidly inclined. The ſame machine would probably require the aſſiſtance of ſimilar indentures above the lateral part of each of theſe holes, which, after being uſed, were repaired in the finiſhing. The width of the gallery is gradually leſs and leſs toward its top. This drawing together of the ſides is effected by eight projections of the height of ſix feet each; which, joined to twelve feet from the floor to the firſt plat-band, gives a total height of ſixty feet to the key of this extraordinary vault. Arrived, with the aſſiſtance of ſome regular, but modern indentures, at its top, we meet with a little platform or landing-place, and after this, a ſort of cloſet of granite, in the ſides of which, large blocks of the ſame ſtone, filling the ſpace between them, are dove-tailed. This barricade was intended to conceal and defend for ever the door of the principal ſepulchre; a complication of conſtruction which ſets in the ſtrongeſt light the importance attached by the Egyptians to the inviolability of their graves: but all that enthuſiaſm atchieved, avarice has rendered nugatory. With immenſe labour, a breach has been effected through thirty feet of granite, and a ſquare door of three feet three inches diſcovered. This is the door of the royal chamber containing the ſarcophagus; the little ſanctuary which is the object of a building ſo monſtrous, ſo coloſſal, in compariſon with every thing coloſſal that men have produced! The royal chamber is ſixteen feet in depth by thirty-two in width, and eighteen in height. The door in this as in the queen's chamber, is in the angle on the longeſt ſide. Toward the bottom of the chamber, on the right of the door, is an inſulated ſarcophagus, of ſix feet eleven inches in length, three feet in width, and three feet one inch and ſix lines in height. When it is ſaid that this tomb is a ſingle block of granite, that the chamber is but a cabinet of the ſame material, half poliſhed, and ſo exquiſitely put together that no cement has been neceſſary in any part of its maſonry, we ſhall have deſcribed this ſingular monument, and given an idea of the auſterity of its magnificence.

The tomb is open and empty, nor does a ſingle veſtige of its lid remain. The only dilapidation in this chamber is that cauſed by an attempt to dig, at one of the angles of the floor, and two little holes, nearly round, at breaſt height, and to which the curious have attached more importance than they deſerve. Here ends the reſearch, as here appears to end the aim of this amazing undertaking, in which man ſeems to have tried his ſtrength with nature.

M. Groſbert, an engineer, who has viſited the pyramids, gives a baſe of 720 feet, and a height of 448 *, to that of Chæops. He calculates the baſe by the mean proportion of the length

* The Paris foot is to the London, as 1068 to a 1800.

length of the ſtones; and the height, by adding the meaſures of each of the ſeveral gradations. According to the calculations of Groſbert and Maillet, the ſepulchral chamber is 160 feet above the plane on which the pyramid ſtands.

The baſe of the pyramid called Chephrenes is eſtimated by the ſame author at 655 feet, and its elevation at 398. Its coating, of which a portion ſtill remains on the upper part, is a plaſter compoſed of gypſum, ſand, and pebbles. The Miſerinus, or third pyramid, is ſaid alſo by M. Groſbert, to have a baſe of 208 feet, and an elevation of 162.

No more than two hours were allowed for the examination of the pyramids. M. Denon employed an hour and a half in viſiting the interior of the only one that is open; and returned from his journey wearied in body and in mind, and feeling his curioſity concerning the pyramids, rather than gratified, more irritated than before.

He had time only to take a general ſurvey of the ſphinx, a monument which deſerves to be drawn with the moſt ſcrupulous care; a degree of attention which it has never received. Though its proportions are coloſſal, its contours are as delicate as correct. The expreſſion of the head is ſoft, gracious, and tranquil. The character is African; but the mouth, the lips of which are thick, has a ſweetneſs in its drawing, and an elegance in its execution, which are truly admirable: it is abſolutely fleſh and life. When a piece of ſculpture like this was produced, the art muſt have been at a high degree of perfection. If it is without what it is agreed to call claſſic, that is to ſay, the ſtraight and lofty lines which the Greeks gave to their divinities, juſtice has not, on the other hand, been done to the ſimplicity, nor to the grand and ſoft expreſſion of nature, which demand admiration in this figure. On the whole, aſtoniſhment has been excited only by the dimenſions of the ſphinx, while the perfection of its execution ſhould awaken it ſtill more.

We are almoſt as unacquainted with the epoch at which the pyramids were violated, as of that at which they were conſtructed; the latter, loſt in the night of ages, opens an immenſe period in the annals of the arts: in this point of view, we cannot too warmly admire the maſonry of the pyramids, the immutability of their form and of their fabric; and, with regard to their vaſt dimenſions, it may be ſaid of theſe gigantic monuments, that they are the laſt link between the coloſſuſes of art and thoſe of nature.

Herodotus relates that he was informed the great pyramid was the tomb of Chæops; that the next was that of his brother Chephrenes, his ſucceſſor; that that of Chæops alone had interior galleries; that a hundred thouſand men had been employed during twenty years in building it; that the toil which the edifice coſt rendered the prince odious to his ſubjects; and that, notwithſtanding the gratuitous labour which he forced from his people, the expences of feeding the workmen only were ſo great, that he was obliged to proſtitute his daughter in order to complete the pile; and that, to conclude, out of the ſurplus of the profits of her proſtitution, the princeſs had been able to build the little pyramid which ſtands oppoſite to this. Now, either the Egyptian princeſſes who proſtituted themſelves in thoſe days muſt have charged high, or filial piety muſt have been carried a prodigious length by the daughter of Chæops; ſince, in her enthuſiaſm, ſhe diſplayed even more devotion than her father required of her, having collected enough to erect a ſecond pyramid on his account. But what exertion during a man's life to ſecure himſelf a ſecure aſylum after his death! It muſt be added, that Chæops having ſhut up the temples during his reign, did not, when dead, find panegyriſts among the ſacerdotal hiſtorians of Egypt

Egypt; and that Herodotus, the earlieſt author who throws light on this country, gives ear to many fables of theſe prieſts.

Sir Richard Musgrave's Vindication *of his History of the* Irish *Rebellion.*

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

A Virulent and illiberal publication againſt my hiſtory of the Iriſh rebellion, appeared in the Monthly Magazine of July laſt. The envenomed acrimony of this anonymous writer is ſuch, that, in attacking my veracity as an hiſtorian, he would have impeached ſome of the facts related in it, if he thought he could have ſucceeded in doing ſo; but well knowing the impoſſibility of effecting it, he utters general invective, and vague defamation; like the viper, who endeavoured to gnaw the file, but could make no impreſſion on it.

He ſets out with ſaying, "It has been remarked, that no performances more rapidly experience their merited fate, than falſified or prejudiced hiſtories. It is perfectly true, that falſified or prejudiced hiſtories are never honoured by the appeal of poſterior writers, but ſoon ſink into that utter contempt and oblivion, to which they are deſtined; ſtill, however, they anſwer the purpoſe of the author, whoſe ſolicitude about the opinion of poſterity is not likely to diſturb him; he writes for a party—and that party ſupports him; he reigns a month, and that is May." Can this writer hope to ſhake the authenticity of my hiſtory, by vague aſſertion, or random, common-place abuſe? We may fairly conclude, that he is ſome Iriſh rebel, the refuſe of the ſword and the gibbet, who fled from outraged juſtice, and whoſe heart rankles with revenge, becauſe I have exhibited in the mirror of truth, the crimes of him and his confederate traitors. He foretells, and anticipates the contempt and oblivion into which it is to fall hereafter, and he inſinuates, that I have no ſolicitude about the opinion of poſterity. The very rapid ſale, and extenſive circulation of the work, is a convincing teſtimony, that it is highly appreciated at preſent, and it is alſo a preſage of the eſtimation in which it is likely to be held by poſterity. Two quarto editions, conſiſting of 2350 volumes, were diſpoſed of in little more than a year; and 1500 copies of an octavo edition have gone into circulation in about five months.

I have done my utmoſt to ſecure the good opinion of poſterity, by publiſhing my hiſtory, while the facts related in it were freſh in the memory of the Iriſh nation, and while the actors, in all the ſcenes which I have delineated, are ſtill living; and to them I have appealed, for my rigid adherence to truth. He ſays, that "my object appears to have been to kindle the expiring embers of diſcord and deſtruction;" but the ſame cenſure might have been caſt on every hiſtorian who recorded conſpiracies, rebellions, revolutions, and maſſacres; on Thucidydes, Diodorus Siculus, Salluſt, and Livy. The factions of the Barchiani and Hannoniani at Carthage, thoſe of the Guelphs and Ghibelines in the middle ages, occaſioned by the ambition of the Popes, and by which Germany and Italy were drenched with blood: The Sicilian Veſpers excited by the ſame cauſe, the ſhocking butcheries which aroſe from the Jacqreerie, in the 14th century, in France; the deadly feuds between the houſes of Burgundy and Orleans, in the ſame kingdom; and thoſe of the Bianchi and Neri, which long diſtracted Florence, have been related by their reſpective hiſtorians. The maſſacre of St Bartholomew has been deſcribed by the chaſte and elegant Thuanus, by Sully, and by Davila alſo. The civil war

wars of Ireland have been recorded by Spencer, Morriſon, Temple, Parſons, Borlace, Cox, Story, and Harris; and poſterity, inſtead of cenſuring, have admired and praiſed them for having done ſo *. Even in our times, Hume and Leland have given an affecting account of the maſſacre which took place in Ireland, in the year 1641; and no perſon has ever preſumed to accuſe them of kindling the expiring embers of diſcord and deſtruction. As to this charge, it is well known that the treaſonable principles which occaſioned the rebellion, continued to operate, and to be as terrific, long after I wrote my hiſtory, as during its exiſtence; though a large military force prevented their exploſion. A woeful picture of the ſtate of Ireland has been exhibited in two reports of the Secret Committee of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, publiſhed the 13th April, and the 15th May 1801, and long after my hiſtory appeared, in which it is ſtated, "That they have received the fulleſt proofs that the dangerous and treaſonable conſpiracy, for the ſubverſion of the conſtitution and government, which in the year 1798, in concert with a foreign enemy, produced the horrid and ſanguinary rebellion in Ireland in 1798, has never been abandoned, and that the principles and deſigns of the diſaffected remain unchanged." It appears then, that this auguſt aſſembly is liable to the ſame cenſure which this calumniator levels againſt me. He accuſes me of ſaying, that "the papiſts of Ireland muſt be annihilated before the empire can be ſecure." The falſehood of this calumnious aſſertion can be equalled by nothing but its malice. On the contrary, I have ſaid, in page 197 of the appendix of my Hiſtory, "I have not "inſinuated, and I have not the "moſt remote wiſh, that the Ro-"man Catholics ſhould be depriv-"ed, in the ſmalleſt degree, of "the rights and privileges which "they have obtained. Many of them "are loyal, charitable, and humane; "and it would be unjuſt to puniſh "them for the fatal errors of others; "and, as to the deluded multitude, "my only deſire is, to convert the "riſing generation of them, by mild "and evangelical means."

Through the whole of my hiſtory, inſtead of ſeverity and perſecution, I have recommended a mild and humane policy towards the Roman Catholics. He ſays, "a glow of triumph ſuffuſes his cheek, when he relates the laſt agonies of theſe deluded Catholics, who paid the forfeit of their offences; and he is ſo rigorous toward them, and he thinks them ſo reprobate a race, as to juſtify the infliction of whipping, for the purpoſe of procuring evidence; yet are his tender mercies ſhed abundantly on the injured unoffending proteſtants, who are repreſented to have been all meekneſs, all forbearance." I defy any perſon to ſhew a ſingle inſtance, in my hiſtory, of an expreſſion indicative of joy on the death of a delinquent; but if I have done ſo, on the hanging of thoſe blood-thirſty monſters, Father Philip Roche, and Father John Murphy, in the county of Wexford; or Fathers Conroy and Sweeny in Mayo, who were firebrands in the rebellion, who let looſe the dogs of war, and brought numbers of their deluded ſectaries to a premature and ignominious death, would not every perſon of good ſenſe and humanity ſympathize with me? Is there any perſon ſo obdurate, as not to feel the moſt tender pity for the proteſtants, who, in great numbers were daily butchered, for three weeks, on Vinegar-hill, by the fanatical rebels, after the manner of the Spaniſh Auto da Fe? Even Mr Gordon, ſo much praiſed by this writer, calls this a ſcene of *religious butchery*. As to the whipping and free quarter, inſtead of approving, I have

* All theſe hiſtorians were mild and moderate men.

have ſaid thus of it, in page 178 of the appendix, "Whoever conſiders it abſtractedly, muſt of courſe condemn it, as obviouſly repugnant to the letter of the law, the benign principles of our conſtitution, and thoſe of juſtice and humanity."

As to the proteſtants of the eſtabliſhed church who entered into the rebellion, they were but few, very few indeed, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto;* and they entered into it as republicans; but they ſoon had reaſon to repent their abſurd and viſionary project, as they diſcovered, on its eruption, that the exciſion, of their whole order was meditated by their popiſh confederates. I defy any perſon to prove, that I omitted to delineate with preciſion, the character, the motives, and the crimes, of every perſon of that order, on whom the ſentence of the law was inflicted. As to the proteſtants of the north, who entered into the conſpiracy and rebellion, as republicans, the reader will find, that I marked their conduct in the progreſs of the former, in pages 80, 87, 105, 107, 108, and 120, and their crimes in the latter, in the battles of Antrim, Saintfield, Ballynahinch, and Rathfryland; and they, alſo, were ſo ſenſible that their deſtruction was meditated, ſoon after the exploſion of that woeful event, that they rallied round the Altar and the Throne, as the palladium of their ſafety. Bidding defiance to this bare-faced calumniator, I may now venture to aſſert, that I have not manifeſted the ſmalleſt partiality in my hiſtory, for any rank, order, or degree; and that I endeavoured to fulfill (as far as my abilities enabled me,) the duties of an hiſtorian, as preſcribed by that great maſter, Cicero, *de oratore*, "primam eſſe hiſtoriæ legem, nequid falſi dicere audeat, deinde nequid vere non audeat; ne qua ſuſpicio gratiæ ſit in ſcribendo, ne qua ſimultatis." This writer ſays, "Several pamphlets of high authority, have expoſed the many miſrepreſentations in Sir Richard Muſgrave's work." He then mentions part of a letter to a noble Earl by Thomas Townſend, Eſq. barriſter at law, and the reply of the Right Rev. Doctor Caulfield, Roman catholic biſhop, and of the Roman catholic clergy of Wexford, to the miſrepreſentations of Sir Richard Muſgrave, Bart.

To theſe writers I have given a full anſwer, in which their falſity and abſurdity are completely expoſed. It has been printed by John Stockdale, Piccadilly. This writer is as unqualified in his praiſe of Mr Gordon's hiſtory, as he is in his abuſe of mine; and in this he may boaſt of a perfect coincidence with every Iriſh rebel. Is this acting the part of a candid and impartial critic? The magiſtrates of the county of Wexford entered into reſolutions of the following tenor, at the laſt aſſizes, on Mr Gordon's hiſtory; that it contained a groſs miſrepreſentation of the events which occurred there; that it was to be conſidered as an apology for the rebellion, and that it was a libel on the magiſtrates and loyal ſubjects of that county. This calumniator dwells much on the cenſure caſt on my hiſtory by the Marquis Cornwallis, in a letter addreſſed to me, by his ſecretary Colonel Littlehales. His Lordſhip gave me permiſſion to dedicate the work to him; and he very kindly ordered that I ſhould have the inſpection of the Courts Martial, and all the other documents in the caſtle, which could afford me information on the ſubject. In that letter, his Excellency has not inſinuated, that I was deficient in point of veracity; and his only ground of cenſure was, that my work might have a tendency to revive animoſities; but to that I have given an anſwer. Had I from that apprehenſion concealed any occurrences, my work would not have been what Cicero tells us hiſtory ought to be, "Hiſtoria vera teſtes temporum, lux veritatis, vita

vita memoriæ, magiſtra vitæ, nuntia vetuſtatis." I regard with contempt the numerous lampoons and libels which have appeared againſt me in the public prints, and various other publications; not forgetting the Monthly Review, which, like the Monthly Magazine, has diſgraced itſelf, by vague abuſe, and general defamation of my work, without venturing to refute a ſingle poſition in it. I received very different treatment from the authors of the Britiſh Critic, whoſe work has always been diſtinguiſhed for candour and impartiality; for though they were pleaſed to point out ſome excellencies in my hiſtory, they did not ſpare its defects; and to their deciſion I ſhall always pay the greateſt reſpect. I beg leave to ſtate what the Britiſh Critic has ſaid of its authenticity.

"Though we were duly informed of the importance of this work, we were inclined not to bring forward our account of it, till time ſhould in ſome degree have ventilated the facts which it contains, and put them to the teſt of accurate trial. In the mean time a ſecond edition has appeared, and nothing more ſtrong can poſſibly be wiſhed in atteſtation of its accuracy, than the very ſmall liſt of corrections which have been made in conſequence of the following liberal and judicious invitation in the firſt edition:

"Though the author has made truth his polar ſtar in the courſe of this work, it is poſſible that ſome errors might have occurred in it; he hopes, therefore, that if the reader ſhould diſcover any ſuch, he will be kind enough to communicate them to him, and he will amend them in the next edition.

"Though ſo many perſons are implicated in the narrations herein contained, the alterations made from ſubſequent informations are ſo few, as to be recited in two pages of very large character, and are in ſubſtance very unimportant."

"The author, therefore, is fully juſtified in ballancing the manifeſt approbation of a very large body of the public, againſt the diſpleaſure and obloquy of the intereſted or prejudiced, as he does in the following paſſage: "There cannot be a ſtronger teſt of the public approbation of this work, than that the firſt edition, conſiſting of 1250 copies, was ſold in the ſpace of two months; after it had ſo general a circulation, I have received the moſt flattering aſſurances from the officers who compaigned in the laſt rebellion, that the military tranſactions have been accurately deſcribed; and the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the kingdom, who were competent to decide on the other events which occurred in their reſpective counties, have given me the moſt unqueſtionable teſtimony, that they have been faithfully related. To them I now appeal again." "During the ſame period, we have alſo been aſſured, by perſons the beſt likely to be informed, that on the veracity of the hiſtory the greateſt reliance may be placed." The Britiſh Critic concludes in the following manner: "The matter is of ſo much importance, and its authenticity ſo ſingularly guaranteed, that any hiſtorian who ſhall hereafter attempt to arrange the narrative of theſe unhappy ſcenes, will turn to it with confidence, as the moſt exact and copious ſource of information."

As to my character, I hope that the loyal and reſpectable part of the community, of whoſe eſteem and good opinion I am proud to boaſt, will not think it neceſſary for me to ſay any thing in its defence; but as the veracity of my hiſtory has been impeached in ſeveral ſcandalous libels which have been circulated, I thought it neceſſary to ſay ſomething in its vindication, as the materials for that hiſtory were collected with the greateſt aſſiduity, the moſt ſcrupulous enquiry

enquiry and diſcrimination, and the ſtricteſt regard to truth; and as it was written for the purpoſe of giving the Britiſh Cabinet and Parliament at preſent, and poſterity hereafter, an accurate narration of the late rebellion, and a fair repreſentation of the ſtate of Ireland, many years previous to that dreadful event. I am ſtill open to conviction, and ſhould any perſon come forward and prove to me, coolly and diſpaſſionately, that I have committed any one error, I will immediately acknowledge and correct it.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
RICHARD MUSGRAVE.

Dublin, Oct. 26. 1802.

MEMOIRS *of the* ABBÉ RAYNAL.

IN the ſeries of memoirs which we have given of illuſtrious characters of different nations, it never was our intention to debaſe the dignity of biography by unqualified applauſe. In our liſt may be found many of whom it is intereſting to know the hiſtory, and who have been diſtinguiſhed in the commonwealth of letters, yet of whoſe moral character or principles it is impoſſible to ſuppreſs the juſt cenſure. A general biography would not only be a moſt ridiculous, but a moſt uſeleſs work, if it contained only panegyric on the virtues of men, with a total ſilence as to their vices and failings. It would alſo be not only ridiculous and uſeleſs, but even pernicious, as violating the principles of truth, and committing a groſs fraud on the credulity of poſterity. It would ſhake all principles of belief, and reduce the beſt and the worſt of mankind to a level. To have attained diſtinction in the literary, political, or philoſophical world, may be a ſufficient title to a *niche* in the temple of biographical fame; but that fame is only valuable as it relates what may be depended on as truth, and as a foundation for reaſoning.

Theſe remarks are neceſſary on entering upon the memoirs of the celebrated Abbé Raynal, a man in whoſe praiſes the world, ſome years ago, was agreed, but whoſe character has failed on more mature knowledge. The materials of his life are confeſſedly ſcanty, but the change which took place in his political ſentiments, and the period at which he died, contributed to render his countrymen indifferent to his hiſtory; and thus a man who had lived in high fame, died in comparative obſcurity.

William-Thomas Raynal, commonly called the Abbé Raynal, was educated among the Jeſuits, and had become one of the order. The learning of that ſociety is univerſally known, as well as the happy talents which its ſuperiors poſſeſſed, of aſſigning to each member his proper employment. Raynal, however, after having acquired among them a taſte for literature and ſcience, had probably become refractory, for he was expelled from the order; and the cauſe of his expulſion, according to the Abbé Barruel, was his impiety.

With the real cauſe of his expulſion, M. Barruel may be much better acquainted than we can be; but we have a ſtrong ſuſpicion that his impieties had not then reached farther than to call in queſtion the ſupreme authority of the church; for our author himſelf aſſures us, that he did not utter his atrocious declarations againſt Chriſtianity till he had ceaſed to be a member of the order of Jeſuits. He then aſſociated himſelf with Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot, and was by them employed to furniſh the theological articles for the *Encyclopedie*. But though his religious opinions were certainly lax, and his moral principles very exceptionable, he could not even then be what, in a Proteſtant country, would be deemed a man remarkable

able for impiety; for he employed the Abbé Yvon, whom M. Barruel calls an old metaphyſician, but an inoffenſive and upright man, to write the articles which he was engaged to furniſh. In the conducting of this tranſaction, he ſhowed, indeed, that he poſſeſſed not a proper ſenſe of honour; for he paid poor Yvon with twenty-five louis d'ors for writing theological articles, for which he received himſelf ſix times that ſum. This trick was diſcovered, Raynal was diſgraced, and compelled to pay up the balance to the Abbé Yvon: but though he had thus ſhown himſelf to be without honour, it is difficult to believe that he had yet proceeded ſo far as to blaſpheme the Saviour of mankind, ſince he had employed a Chriſtian divine to ſupply his place in the *Encyclopedie*.

His firſt work of eminence, and that indeed upon which his fame is chiefly built, is his Political and Philoſophical Hiſtory of the European Settlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies. That this hiſtory is written in an animated ſtyle, and that it contains many juſt reflections, both political and philoſophical, is known to all Europe; for it has been tranſlated into every European language. Its beauties, however, are deformed by many ſentiments that are irreligious, and by ſome that are impure. It was followed, we think, about 1780, by a ſmall tract, entitled, The Revolution of America, in which the author pleads the cauſe of the revolted coloniſts with a degree of zeal, cenſures the conduct of the Britiſh government with a keenneſs of aſperity, and diſplays a knowledge of the principles and intrigues of the different factions which at that period divided the Engliſh nation, that ſurely was not natural to the impartial pen of a philoſophic foreigner. Hence he has been ſuppoſed to have been incited to the undertaking, and to have been furniſhed with part of his materials, by ſome perſons who oppoſed the meaſures of the Engliſh government, and ſecretly fomented the American cauſe. Be this as it may, he propagated, both in this tract and in his hiſtory, a number of licentious opinions reſpecting government and religion, of which he lived to regret the conſequences.

A proſecution was inſtituted againſt him by the French government, on account of his hiſtory of the Eaſt and Weſt Indies; but it was conducted with ſo little ſeverity, that he had ſufficient time to retire to the dominions of the King of Pruſſia, who afforded him the protection he ſolicited, although his majeſty's character was treated by the author in his book with no great degree of veneration. Raynal alſo experienced the kindneſs of the Empreſs of Ruſſia; and it is not a little remarkable of this ſingular perſonage, that although he was always ſevere in diſcuſſing the characters of princes, yet the moſt deſpotic among theſe heaped upon him many marks of favour and generoſity. The Abbé alſo received a very unuſual mark of reſpect from a Britiſh Houſe of Commons. It was once intimated to the ſpeaker, that Raynal was a ſpectator in the gallery. The buſineſs was immediately ſuſpended, and the ſtranger conducted to a more convenient and honourable ſtation. How different was the conduct of Dr Johnſon, who, when a friend advanced to him with our author, ſaying, 'Will you give me leave, doctor, to introduce to you the Abbé Raynal?' turned on his heel, and vociferated, 'No, Sir!' We are far from wiſhing to vindicate the ſage; but it was perhaps as proper as the politeneſs of the Houſe of Commons.

The great trait of Raynal's character was a love of liberty, which, in his earlier writings, he did not properly define; but when he lived to ſee ſome of the conſequences of this, in the progreſs of the French revolution, he made one glorious effort to retrieve

retrieve his errors. In the month of May 1791, he addreſſed to the conſtituent aſſembly one of the moſt eloquent, argumentative, and impreſſive letters, that ever was written on any ſubject; a letter which, if the majority of them had not been intoxicated with their newly-acquired conſequence, muſt have given ſome check to their mad career.

One conſequence of this letter was very ſingular. Thoſe who could not anſwer it, nor reſiſt the conviction of its arguments, wrecked their vengeance on Raynal, by endeavouring to prove that he did not write the celebrated Hiſtory of the Indies, and this became the cant of the day. To illuſtrate this, we ſhall give the following extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman then at Paris, addreſſed to the editor of one of the London newſpapers:

"I am ſorry to add, ſays this gentleman, that the reputation of the Abbé Raynal in Paris, where he is perſonally known, is very different from what he enjoys in London, where he is only known as an author. That philoſophical hiſtory which you aſcribe to him, is really, in no proper ſenſe, his work, but was produced by a combination of the labours of ſeveral ingenious men, among whom, I am inclined to think, he contributed the ſmalleſt part. We might indeed give him ſome credit for lending his name to a book, which contained ſo many bold truths, which it was then dangerous to publiſh; but even here there is need of caution; for under the ancient ſyſtem, deceit and fraud were carried to ſuch a pitch of refinement, that it was not uncommon for men of letters to concert ſtratagems with miniſters, to get themſelves put into the Baſtile, to raiſe their reputation, and to make their fortune in the world. Whatever be in this, you may aſcribe the hiſtory of the European ſettlements to Perrijeat la Roque, Dubreuil, Diderot, Nargion, or Holbach, who were all concerned, as well as the Abbé Raynal."

This letter was written by Mr Thomas Chriſtie, who wrote a volume ſome time after on the French revolution; but when our readers conſider that he was then intoxicated with the fallacious proſpects of that revolution, and that this accuſation againſt the Abbé Raynal was not produced until he had written againſt the proceedings of the aſſembly, they will eaſily be able to appreciate the information, that he was not the author of the celebrated hiſtory.

A hiſtory of the parliament of England, and of the Stadholderate, and ſome other works, are attributed to Raynal, but are little known. He eſcaped the general danger, during the reign of Robeſpierre, but was ſtripped of his property, and died in poverty, March 1798, at the advanced age of eighty-four.

Anecdotes *of* Massillon.

Tranſlated from the French of D'Alembert.

SCARCELY did Maſſillon begin to ſhow himſelf in the pulpits of Paris, than he eclipſed all thoſe who at that period ſhone in the ſame career. He had declared, "that he would not preach like them," not through a preſumptuous confidence in his ſuperiority, but through an equally juſt and mature idea that he had formed of Chriſtian eloquence. He was perſuaded, that if the miniſter of God's word, on the one hand, degrades himſelf by uttering common truths in trivial language, on the other, he miſſes his purpoſe by thinking to captivate his audience with a long chain of reaſoning, which they are incapable of following; he knew that if all hearers are not bleſſed with an informed mind, all have a heart,

heart, whence the preacher ought to ſeek his arms; that, in the pulpit, man ought to be ſhown to himſelf, not ſo much to diſguſt him by a ſhocking portrait, as to afflict him by the reſemblance; and in fine, that if it is ſometimes uſeful to alarm and diſquiet him, it is ſtill more ſo to draw from him thoſe tears of ſenſibility, which are much more efficacious than the tears of deſpair.

Such was the plan Maſſillon propoſed to himſelf, and he executed it like one who had conceived it; that is, like a maſter. He excells in that part of oratory, which may ſtand in ſtead of all the reſt—that eloquence which goes right to the ſoul, but which agitates without confounding, appals without cruſhing, penetrates without lacerating it; he goes to the bottom of the heart, in ſearch of thoſe hidden folds in which the paſſions are enwrapt—thoſe ſecret ſophiſms, which they ſo artfully employ to blind and ſeduce us. To combat and deſtroy theſe ſophiſms, it merely ſuffices to develope them; but he does it in a language ſo affectionate and tender, that he ſubdues leſs than he attracts; and even in diſplaying before us the picture of our vices, he knows how to attach and pleaſe us. His diction, always eaſy, elegant, and pure, never deviates from that noble ſimplicity, without which there is neither good taſte nor genuine eloquence. This ſimplicity, being joined in Maſſillon, to the ſofteſt and the moſt ſeducing harmony, borrows from it ſtill new graces; and what completes the charm of this enchanting ſtyle is, that ſo many beauties are felt to flow freely from the ſpring, without expence to their author. Sometimes, even, there eſcape from him, either in the expreſſions, the turns, or the ſweet melody of his periods, negligences which may be called happy, ſince they perfectly efface not only the ſtamp, but even the ſuſpicion, of labour. It was by this inattention to ſelf, that Maſſillon made as many friends as auditors; he knew that the more an orator ſeems occupied in catching admiration, the leſs his hearers are diſpoſed to grant it; and that this ambition is the rock fatal to ſo many preachers, who, entruſted (if I may ſo expreſs myſelf) with the intereſts of God himſelf, chooſe to mix with it the little intereſts of their vanity. Maſſillon, on the contrary, thought it a very empty pleaſure, "to have to do," as Montaigne expreſſes it, "with people who always admire and make way for us;" eſpecially at thoſe ſeaſons, when it is ſo delightful to forget one's ſelf, in order to be ſolely occupied with thoſe feeble and unfortunate beings, whom duty enjoins to conſole and inſtruct. He compared the ſtudied eloquence of profane preachers, to thoſe flowers, which ſtifle the products of harveſt, and though very agreeable to the ſight, are equally hurtful to the crop.

It ſeemed wonderful that a man, devoted by ſtation to retirement, ſhould know the world ſo well as to draw ſuch exact pictures of the paſſions, eſpecially of ſelf-love. "I have learned to draw them," he candidly ſaid, "by ſtudying myſelf." He proved it in a manner equally energetic and ingenuous, by his confeſſion to one of his brethren, who congratulated him on the ſucceſs of his ſermons: "The Devil," he replied, "has already told it me more eloquently than you."

Maſſillon derived another advantage from that eloquence of the ſoul, which he ſo well underſtood: as, in ſpeaking to the heart of man, he ſpoke the language of all conditions, all went to hear his ſermons; even unbelievers attended upon him, and often met with inſtruction where they only ſought amuſement. The reaſon was, that Maſſillon knew how to deſcend on their account to the only language they would hear, that of a philoſoph

philoſophy, purely human in appearance, but which, finding every acceſſion to their hearts open, prepared the way for the Chriſtian orator to approach them without effort and unreſiſted, and to obtain a conqueſt even without a combat.

His action was perfectly ſuited to his ſpecies of eloquence: on entering the pulpit, he appeared thoroughly penetrated with the great truths he was about to utter: with eyes declined, a modeſt and collected air, without violent motions, and almoſt without geſtures; but animating the whole with a voice of ſenſibility, he diffuſed over his audience the religious emotion, which his own exterior proclaimed, and cauſed himſelf to be liſtened to with that profound ſilence by which eloquence is better praiſed than by the loudeſt applauſes. The reputation of his manner alone, induced the celebrated Baron to attend on one of his diſcourſes; on leaving the church, he ſaid to a friend who accompanied him, "This man is an orator, and we are only players."

The court ſoon wiſhed to hear him, or rather to judge him; without pride, as without fear, he appeared on this great and formidable theatre. He opened with diſtinguiſhed luſtre; and the exordium of his firſt diſcourſe is one of the maſter-ſtrokes of modern eloquence. Lewis XIV. was then at the ſummit of power and glory, admired by all Europe, adored by his ſubjects, intoxicated with adulation, and ſatiated with homage. Maſſillon took for his text a paſſage of ſcripture, apparently leaſt applicable to ſuch a prince: "Bleſſed are they that mourn;" and from this he had the art to draw an eulogy the more novel and flattering, as it ſeemed dictated by the goſpel itſelf, and ſuch as an apoſtle might have made. "Sire," ſaid he, "if the world were here ſpeaking to your majeſty, it would not addreſs you with, "Bleſſed are they that mourn:" "Bleſſed," would it ſay, "the prince who never fought but to conquer; who has filled the univerſe with his name; who, in the courſe of a long and flouriſhing reign, has enjoyed with ſplendour all that men admire, the greatneſs of his conqueſts, the love of his people, the eſteem of his enemies, the wiſdom of his laws:"—but, Sire, the goſpel ſpeaks not as the world ſpeaks."

The audience of Verſailles, accuſtomed as they were to the Boſſuets and Bourdaloues, were unacquainted with an eloquence, at the ſame time ſo delicate and ſo noble: in conſequence, it excited in the aſſembly, notwithſtanding the gravity of the place, an involuntary expreſſion of admiration. There only wanted to render this paſſage ſtill more impreſſive, that it ſhould have been pronounced in the midſt of the misfortunes which ſucceeded our triumphs, and at a time when the monarch, who, during fifty years, had experienced nothing but proſperity, lived only to ſorrow. If ever Lewis XIV. heard a more eloquent exordium, it was perhaps that of a religious miſſionary, who, on his firſt appearance before the king, thus began his diſcourſe,—"Sire, I mean not to pay a compliment to your majeſty, I have found none in the goſpel."

Madame de Coulanges, in a letter to Madame de Sevigné, makes a very judicious reflection on the ſpecies of ſucceſs which Maſſillon experienced at court: "He ſucceeded," ſays ſhe, "at Verſailles, as he did at Paris; but one who ſows at court often ſows in an ungrateful ſoil; for they who are much moved with ſermons are already converted, and the reſt wait for grace, often without impatience: the impatience itſelf would be a great grace."

Truth, even when it ſpeaks in the name of God, ought to content itſelf with knocking at the door of kings, and ſhould never break it open.

Maſſillon

Maſſillon, convinced of this maxim, did not imitate ſome of his predeceſſors, who had diſplayed their zeal by preaching Chriſtian morality in the manſions of vice, with an auſterity capable of rendering it odious, and of expoſing it to the reſentment of haughty and offended power. Our orator was always firm, but always reſpectful, while he announced to his ſovereign the will of the Judge of kings. He filled the meaſure of his miniſtry, but he never ſurpaſſed it; and the monarch, who might have left his chapel diſcontented with the liberty of ſome other preachers, never left it after a ſermon of Maſſillon's, but "diſcontented with himſelf." Theſe were the very words of the prince to this orator; words which contained the higheſt eulogy he could give; yet one, which ſo many preachers before and ſince Maſſillon have not wiſhed to obtain, while they were more ſolicitous to pleaſe the critics than to convert ſinners.

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* A Commiſſioner of Appeals in Dublin; one of the Secretaries of the Iriſh Academy, and author of Poems and Plays, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1793. This polite ſcholar and elegant poet, is printing at Dublin, a tranſlation of the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius, with Notes and Diſſertations, in 3 vols. 8vo.—*Editor.*

and ſtriking excellencies of theſe compoſitions, and recommending them as objects of ſtudy and imitation. If, on the other hand, the exceſſive predilection, indeed I may ſay the rage, which at preſent attends theſe exotic novelties, is capricious and unfounded, *they* will render a ſervice to the intereſt of true taſte and ſound morality, which muſt ever be inſeparable, who endeavour to oppoſe mounds to the prevailing torrent: who take up arms to reſiſt the irruption of Gothic barbariſm and ferocity. At all events, it muſt be amuſing to explore the grounds and cauſes of a literary phenomenon, ſo ſudden and ſo ſingular, as the general predominance of this new ſchool of compoſition.

I ſhall not attempt an accurate examination, in detail, of the numerous German productions, which have been introduced to the acquaintance of the Engliſh reader, through the medium of tranſlations. The due execution of ſuch a taſk would require a knowledge of the German language, which I want, and more labour and attention than I can ſpare; and would betray the writer into a prolixity of diſcuſſion far exceeding the compaſs of an eſſay and the meaſure of your patience *. I ſhall reſt in generals, and content myſelf with a comprehenſive view of the ſtyle, the characteriſtics and tendency of thoſe writings which are ſo much the favourites of the paſſing hour, and promiſe to form an Epoch or rather Dynaſty in the annals of poetry.

I leave to others the defence of the more modern German poets, and their Engliſh imitators and followers. I ſhall not, in diſcuſſing this topic, even affect the tone of doubt and enquiry, as if the queſtion of the merits or demerits of thoſe writers were ſtill open. Having drawn the articles of my poetical belief from Ariſtotle, and the critics ancient and modern, who have trod in his footſteps, I had learned to conſider the Greek tragedy as the moſt perfect model of dramatic compoſition; and I was confirmed in this perſuaſion, by obſerving, that thoſe modern writers, who formed their taſte by a ſtudy and imitation of the ancients, have approached neareſt to perfection. Shakeſpeare, indeed, forms an exception; but his ſtupendous and matchleſs abilities entitle their maſter to ſtand alone, and exclude any inference, as they exclude all compariſon. In general, regularity of plan, truth, and conſiſtency of character, probability of incident, attention to decorum, propriety of ſentiment, chaſtity of diction, and correctneſs of compoſition, were commonly ſuppoſed to be of the very eſſence of good writing—but alas, *tempora mutantur et nos mutamur in illis*. I muſt own it has moved my bile *to mark the growth and prevalence of the ſtrange and preposterous* partiality for the Gothic productions of the German ſchool. The diſtempered rage for the gloomy, the horrible, the diſconnected, the diſproportioned, and the improbable. As juſtly might we prefer the comfortleſs dark and extravagant ſtyle of the Gothic architecture; its ponderous maſſes, its elaborate littleneſs, and capricious profuſion of ornament, to the ſublime ſimplicity, the chaſte ſymmetry, and harmonious integrity of the Greek and Roman models, as deſert the claſſic ſtyle of compoſition, to which the beſt modern writers have formed themſelves, by a diligent peruſal of the ſacred remains of antiquity, in favour of productions, of which it may be truly ſaid that they are to be peruſed with advantage, as exhibiting, by contraſt, the rules of good taſte, in ſpecimens of the reverſe of every thing that has uſually been ſuppoſed to form the life and ſoul of legitimate compoſition, in glaring examples of almoſt every fault into which a writer is liable to be ſeduced,

* The Eſſay was read at a meeting of the Iriſh Academy.—*Editor.*

ced, by a puerile imagination, a depraved taſte, and a defective judgement. This revolution in literature is the more extraordinary at a time, when faſtidious delicacy and a liſtleſs ſlowneſs to be pleaſed are the characters of the age, and with exceſſive luxury, an uncommon effeminacy and ſoftneſs of manners are generally diffuſed. It is not leſs extraordinary, that amidſt the prevalent affectation of a prudiſh and ſanctimonious morality, and a more than ordinary attention, on the part of government, to correct and controul the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, writings of a tendency like that of the German dramas and novels ſhould be ſuffered to ſpread, and propagate their poiſon, without moleſtation or reproof from the pulpit or the police.

It will appear, on a peruſal of thoſe German writings of the neweſt ſtamp, which have been tranſlated into Engliſh, that the language is either bombaſtic and tumid, often unintelligible, or elſe, groſsly familiar and vulgar; the ſentiments forced, unnatural, and too frequently, not only immoral but impious; the characters, extravagant caricatures, unlike any thing in nature, or if the reſemblances ever did or do exiſt, that the prototypes are to be found only in *Bedlam*. The incidents are as improbable, as the characters are monſtrous. They are introduced with little preparation, and thrown together, without order, and without connection and mutual dependency. Meantime, by the courteſy of England, horror muſt rank as pathos, wildneſs of character and improbability of incident, as originality of genius, bombaſt and rant as ſublimity, far fetched and unnatural ſentiment as ſtrength of thought and boldneſs of conception.—If, indeed, to produce ſuch ſentiments as never were entertained or uttered by a rational being, if to exhibit ſuch perſonages as never yet appeared in real life, if to invert the uſual order of nature and art, and to explode all that common men conſider as ſacred and venerable, if to make a ſhambles and a charnel-houſe of the ſtage—if all this be Originality, then it muſt be confeſt, that the writers of the German Romance and Drama are moſt truly original. But, leſt I ſhould be thought to deal in raſh and general cenſure, and to produce rather a prejudiced invective againſt the writings of this new ſchool, than a fair examination and eſtimate of their merits, let us proceed to conſider ſome of the more ſtriking peculiarities of the high Dutch Muſe, as we find them exemplified in the writings of Göethe, Schiller, Kotzebue and Burger.

The feature which will firſt draw the attention of every reader of the German Tragedy and Romance, is a ſombre gloom, a love of terror, an affectation of the horrible. Terror and pity are two of the moſt powerful emotions of the mind; and to excite them is the great object of tragedy, and of the tragic parts of the epos; but the attempt to out-herod Herod, to out-butcher butchery, and thus, by raiſing terror and pity in exceſs, to be ſomething more than pathetic, will ever defeat its own ends, and, in fact, ſeldom fails of producing ridicule. "*Ne quid nimis*" is a maxim not leſs applicable to good writing than to good conduct in the affairs of life. The ſtomach throws off overlarge doſes of any medicaments, and thus the moſt potent drugs, and even mortal poiſons, may become inoperative. Nothing can be highly affecting, which is not, at the ſame time, highly probable; for it is the attribute of probability that brings the feigned action home to *men's buſineſs and boſoms*. Thoſe writers, who ſeek to terrify or melt, in a ſuperlative degree, outſtep the modeſty of nature, and wander out of the bounds of probability. This love of exhibiting the gloomy and horrible, may

may be compared to exceſs of Chiaro oſcuro in painting *. I know that ſome unreflecting readers are diſpoſed to give implicit credit to the love of horrors and the affectation of the wild and dreadful, as concomitants of ſtrong fancy and original genius: To ſuch I would recommend the peruſal of Seneca the tragedian, and of ſome of the earlier Italian dramatiſts, his diſciples, and imitators. Theſe moſt frigid and inſipid of all writers, plunge into the deepeſt abyſs of horrors, and add to bombaſtic language and extravagant ſentiments, an unexampled ferocity of ſpectacle; for Seneca, it muſt be known, together with his vapouring language, his holiday ſuit of fuſtian and buckram, bequeathed to his Italian followers his blood-ſtained mantle of cruelty. The hunters of literary rarities, who have ſwelled their libraries from Grub ſtreet with all ſuch reading as was never read, will find the ſame love of horrors predominate in our worſt Engliſh tragedies, as, for inſtance, in the plays of Banks †. It is obſervable, that Titus Andronicus, the moſt outrageouſly bloody, is alſo the moſt flat and inſipid of all the plays of Shakeſpeare, if, indeed, that mean performance is from the hand of Shakeſpeare. Thoſe, who are converſant with ancient metrical Romances and Ballads, muſt be ſenſible of the truth of this remark; they muſt perceive, that thoſe productions of rude and infant taſte are, in general, deficient in vigorous thought, poetical deſcription, and in all thoſe ſublime conceptions, which characterize the true poet; but, in return, they abound in goblins, giants, witches, and enchanters, with a plentiful ſeaſoning of cruelty and blood. Such is the ballad called the Lady *Iſabella*'s tragedy, for example, which I would recommend to ſome German or Anglo-German play-wright of the monſtro-terrific ſchool, as affording an exquiſite ſubject, full of delightful bloody deſcription and horrible incident, and preſenting ſituations of the higheſt ſtage effect.

Then ſtraight his cruel bloody hands,
He on the lady laid;
Who quivering and quaking ſtands,
While thus to her he ſaid:
" Thou art the doe that I muſt dreſs,
" See here—behold my knife;
" For it is pointed, preſently
" To rid thee of thy life."
O then cried out the ſcullion boy,
As loud as loud might be,
" O ſave her life, good maſter cook,
" And make your pies of me!"

What follows may be compared with any thing in Burger.

" O then," beſpoke the ſcullion boy,
With a loud voice, ſo high,
" If now you will your daughter ſee—
" My lord—cut up that pye,
" Wherein her fleſh is minced ſmall
" And parched with the fire,
" All cauſed by her ſtepmother,
" Who did her death deſire.—"
Then all in black this lord did mourn,
And for his daughter's ſake,
He judged her cruel ſtepmother
To be burned at a ſtake.
Likewiſe he judged the maſter cook
In boiling lead to ſtand,
And made the ſimple ſcullion boy
The heir of all his land.

It is on ſuch claſſical models as theſe that one of the moſt favourite and admired German writers has formed his ſtyle. Indeed, he has not reſted there; he has borrowed from obſcure Engliſh ballads the ſubjects of ſome of his poems, and appears even to have imitated particular paſſages ‡. Yet, though we may trace

* I ſhould not be ſurpriſed to ſee the executions of Ravaillac introduced on the ſtage by the Germans. Dryden's Amboyna is in their taſte.

† See his Grand Cyrus, &c. &c.

‡ The ſtory of *Leonore* ſeems to have been ſuggeſted by a ballad entitled the "*Suffolk Miracle*" or a relation of a young man, who a month after his death appeared to his ſweet-heart, and carried her on horſeback behind him for forty miles in two hours, and

trace in Burger perpetual marks of imitation, he has contrived, by the uſe of extravagant diction, by an attempt, in many inſtances unfortunate, at Onomatopœia *, and a choice of horrid and fantaſtic ſubjects, to eſtabliſh a character for originality.

It may be remarked, as another peculiarity of the German writers, that amidſt their love of horrors and their affectation of the ſublime, they have had the ſingular felicity of finding ſources of the great, the terrible, and the pathetic, in all that is commonly held to be little, contemptible, and ridiculous; and, deſcending a ſtep below domeſtic tragedy, they have introduced a new kind of drama, which, for want of a more appropriate term, may be called ſtraw tragedy; and which climbs into the garret, or dives into the cellar, for its heroes and heroines, and is founded on the loves and heroic acts of beggars and bunters, of thieves and cut-purſes, of tailors and ſeamſtreſſes; on ſuch tranſactions as an inſurrection of journeymen againſt their employers, which has furniſhed Mr Foote with his tragedy for warm weather. The incidents, which to an Engliſh writer appear highly ludicrous, and become the ground work of a Beggar's Opera, are adopted by a German, and become the ſubject of an horrible tragedy, full of portentous incident and deep diſtreſs.—Macheath and his gang ſoar into the clouds of bombaſt; they moralize on the inequality of human conditions, and conſider themſelves as the vicegerents of Providence, commiſſioned to rectify the caprices of fortune. Polly Peachum and Lucy Lockitt, perplexed in the extreme, between diſintereſted love and tender friendſhip, reſolve, at the ſame moment, on the moſt heroic ſacrifices, and mutually determine, each to devote herſelf for the happineſs of her lover and her rival. The combat of friendſhip and generoſity is carried on, through many high-wrought ſcenes; at laſt, the young ladies agree to end the ſentimental conteſt, by poiſoning themſelves and their lover, and all three expire together embracing and embraced. Lockitt informs againſt old Peachum, who is broken on the wheel, for the amuſement of the audience. Macheath's band ſet fire to the priſon, and ſo the piece concludes.

Let not this be thought exaggeration.—Take one of the moſt applauded

and was never ſeen after but in his grave. It is in a collection of ballads in three volumes, printed in 1723. The following lines are remarkable:

When ſhe was got her love behind,
They paſt, as ſwift as any wind,
That in two hours, or little more,
He brought her to her father's door.
But as they did this great haſte make,
He did complain his head did ache,
Her handkerchief ſhe then took out
And tied the ſame his head about,
And unto him ſhe thus did ſay,
Thou art as cold as any clay,
When we go home a fire we'll have,
But little dreamed he went to grave.

The reader will obſerve in the ſame poem lines that are a manifeſt imitation from the ancient ballad of William's ghoſt.

The lines in Leonore begin,

And where is then thy houſe and home, &c.

The lines in the Engliſh original begin,

Now has ſhe kilted her robes of green
A piece below the knee, &c. &c.

* By the introduction of cling clang, ſpliſh ſplaſh, ſpatter clatter, rattle twattle, huddle ſpddle, hurra hurra.

ed German Dramas, the Robbers of Schiller.—What is it but the Beggar's Opera tragedized and amplified, with a little ſprinkling of imitation from Fielding and Shakeſpeare? The hero, after a youth ſpent in profligacy, riot and extravagance, with a ſet of abandoned aſſociates, is expelled from the preſence of his father, who however ſtill loves him, and continued in exile, by the inſidious arts of his younger brother, alike deformed in mind and body, who envies and hates him. Charles, thus ſpited at the world, calls together the companions of his paſt vice and folly, forms them into a band of robbers, and becomes their captain. They are the terror of the country, and commit every ſpecies of enormity. Charles de Moor all the time, though covered with crimes, impious, ſacrilegious, an incendiary, a murderer, affects to moraliſe on the inequality of human conditions; repreſents this inequality as a ſufficient plea for the outrages of the robber and the pirate; ſets down his crimes to the account of overruling Providence; and exalts himſelf and his fellow robbers into the ſacred characters of miniſters of eternal juſtice, the predeſtined ſcourges of guilty men, choſen inſtruments, authoriſed and appointed by Heaven, to rectify the defects of ſocial and civil inſtitutions. Charles de Moor loves to diſtraction his own couſin, who had been bred up with him from her infancy, and ſhe returns his paſſion with equal ardour. He viſits this lady in diſguiſe; converſes with her, makes love to her, yet, ſtrange to tell, ſhe does not diſcover who he is; and what is yet more ſtrange, and certainly an extraordinary and original ſtroke of dramatic contrivance, though the lady does not recognize her lover, ſhe perceives a very ſtriking reſemblance between the gentleman and himſelf, but ſtops ſhort in this critical point, and actually falls in love with the ſuppoſed ſtranger for his likeneſs to the deceaſed lover, to whom ſhe becomes falſe through an exceſs of love *. De Moor having thus ſucceeded, in ſeducing his own miſtreſs to exchange the ſubſtance for the ſhadow, and in rivalling himſelf, very abſurdly and unreaſonably, in my opinion, flies from her in a rage, at the moſt tender moment imaginable; and becomes weary of life, becauſe his miſtreſs was ready to make him happy—and Amelia in a dialogue of high-wrought tenderneſs, which is worthy of being read, as a maſter-piece of abſurdity, having conſented to ſurrender to the captivating unknown †, together with her virtue, a ring, the keep-ſake of her loſt lover, Charles flies in a fury; but ſoon returns with his band of robbers. He releaſes his old father from a diſmal dungeon, where he is confined and ſtarved by order of his ſecond ſon. Charles cauſes this unnatural relative, who is a ſort of mongrel being, patched up from Fielding's Bliſil, Shakeſpeare's Iago, and Richard the third, to be put to death,—kills with his own hand the beautiful Amelia, whom he adores, moralizes and preaches to the robbers, in an exalted ſtrain, and then ſurrenders himſelf to the thief-takers of the Rotation office, that a peaſant, whom he finds by chance labouring on the road, may receive the reward offered by government for the apprehending of him!

Antient critics taught, and the doctrine ſeemed to be founded in truth and

* This is a dramatic ſituation worthy of Bayes himſelf, there is nothing like it in the amours of Prince Prettyman.

† This is certainly *dignis vindice nodus*.—Both the lady and the audience were in rather an aukward predicament; but their bluſhes are ſpared, and indecorum prevented; for when Charles De Moor diſcovers himſelf, and breaks away in a paſſion, Amelia ſwoons and the ſcene cloſes. See Robbers.

and nature, that it was the great art and ſkill of the dramatic writer, and the great excellency of dramatic compoſition, to aſſign to each perſonage the language, ſentiments, and conduct ſuited to his country, his age, his ſituation, his profeſſion, and rank in life.

Deſcriptas ſervare vices operumque colores, &c. &c.
Si dicentis erunt fortunis abſona dicta
Romani tollent equites, peditesque cachinnum.
Interert multum Davuſne loquatur an Heros,
Maturuſne ſenex an adhuc florente juventa
Fervidus: an matrona potens, an ſedula nutrix,
Co'chus, an Aſſyrius, Thebis nutritus, an Argis, &c. &c.
Ætatis cujuſque notandi ſunt tibi mores, &c. &c.

It is the boaſt of the German authors, and their copyiſts, to write in direct oppoſition to theſe good rules, and to the common ſenſe and general experience of mankind, on which they are founded; and to ſurpriſe you perpetually, with ſuch language, ſentiments, and conduct, as you could leaſt expect; ſuch, in fact, as are the moſt foreign and abhorrent from the received notions reſpecting the perſonages introduced. Thus, the ſtage is filled with patriotic highwaymen, chaſte courtezans, liberal Jews, ſentimental bailiffs, benevolent executioners, heroic tailors, poiſoning lovers, proſtitute princeſſes, miniſters of ſtate who are buffoons, and veteran generals, who are petit maitrés*. There is however a method in this madneſs.

The great object is to aſtoniſh and dazzle, an effect at which the German writers and their ſchool are for ever aiming, and to which they readily ſacrifice the maxims of propriety and the rules of good writing—Novelty—Novelty—Surpriſe—Surpriſe are their darling Cleopatras; the idols of a falſe ambition, to which we may trace moſt of their peculiarities and abſurdities.

This ambitious ſpirit of the German writers occaſions, in all their productions, another trait of family reſemblance, which is *exceſs*; a ſtraining at ſomething ſuperlative, an attempt to ſurpaſs nature, that produces only contorſion and grimace. Their incidents are in exceſs, of horror, and of burleſque, that exhibit revolting ſpectacles or contemptible farces. Their perſonages are alſo in *exceſs*; there is nothing of the juſt ſize or proportion of nature, but all are giants or dwarfs. There is no true delineation of character. All the lines are aggravated, all the features are over-charged into caricature. Their heroes and heroines are bedlamites; their comic characters merry Andrews and cinder wenches. When they would depict paſſion, *exceſs*, *exceſs* ſtill predominates. They want the keeping, the reſerve, the chaſtity of manner inſeparable from probability and nature. Their virtues attempt to riſe to ſomething ſuper-human, and fall into their contraries; they are loſt in the clouds of romance and extravagance, or involved in the mazes of chimerical and unintelligible refinement. Their dramatic exhibitions of vice are monſters redeemed by no virtue; they carry their malignity and guilt to an exceſs unexampled in the hiſtory of our ſpecies, and only to be found in what fancy may have feigned of the diabolical nature.

Abominable, unutterable, and worſe
Than fable ever feigned or fear conceived.
Gorgons, and hydras, and chimeras dire!

The unwearied predilection for a diſplay of the moſt atrocious crimes is peculiarly characteriſtic of the German muſe, and is naturally connected with what we have already noticed, a fond-

* The pernicious conſequences of this incongruity in unſettling all our notions of decorum are obvious.

a fondneſs for the exhibition of dreadful ſpectacles,

Verbera, Carnifices, Robur, Pix, Lamina, Tædæ. *

The want of moderation is particularly obſervable in the affectation of exceſſive feeling, of tenderneſs and ſenſibility; in the extreme of naiveté and ſimplicity, without bounds. Innumerable inſtances of this occur in moſt of the German compoſitions with which we are acquainted. This ſentimental ſtyle, this rage of being very very natural, even to a degree of artificialneſs that is diſguſting, predominates too much in the beſt German writers, ſuch as Goethe and Wieland, and abounds in almoſt every page of Kotzebue. The German writers, not ſatisfied with this diſplay of exceſſive tenderneſs and ſenſibility, ſeem to conſider the repreſentation of paſſion as the great buſineſs of a poet, and the impaſſionated vehement ſtyle as his great perfection; and in the attempt to pourtray paſſion and feeling there is no diſcretion; theſe writers are all for a raging vein, a *part to tear a cat in.* They tear the paſſion to tatters, to very rags. It is not merely, that ſorrow is ſunk, in ſuch a ſuperabundance and complication of calamity, ſuch an exceſs of torment as real life never experienced, and human nature could not endure; that love is ſoblimed into frantic ravings and fiend-like jealouſy, and breathes nothing but poiſon, poniards, and ſelf-deſtruction; that in the magnanimous, the heroic, the fierce, the vindictive, all is effort, and you perpetually ſee the writer ſtanding on tip-toe, ſtrutting and ſtraining to reach ſomething extraordinary; but the Germans, in their purſuit of the ſentimental and impaſſioned, write, as if they ſought to perſuade themſelves and their readers, that the indulgence of paſſion is the great buſineſs of life and the great privilege of humanity.

The ambitious deſire of ſhining and producing effect, occaſions no ſmall degree of peculiarity in the language and phraſeology of the German School. In productions, which are ſerious, and meant to be elevated and pathetic, the ſtile is too commonly bombaſtic and inflated, and the writer appears to be gaſping after gigantic vaſt ſentiments, or labouring, to remove natural and obvious ſentiments from common apprehenſion, by involved and myſterious expreſſions, and unuſual forms of diction. We diſcern an unwearied but wearieſome affectation of ſaying even the moſt common things in an uncommon manner. The object of all this is to ſurpriſe the reader, and impreſs him with an high opinion of the Author's genius and originality; it may ſometimes, have that effect, but is more certain, of rendering the writer ridiculous, or unintelligible; it frequently turns a whole compoſition into a collection of enigmas and conundrums, and promotes the adoption of barbarous phraſeology, clumſy circumlocution, and unmeaning verbiage.

Connected with this, another peculiarity may be found in the German Writers, both of Tragedy and Comedy; I mean the frequency of appeals to the Deity, the profane application of religious ſentiments, and the irreverent introduction of the name of God, of religion and religious terms, together with the profuſe admiſſion of oaths and imprecations, which are indiſcriminately put into the mouths, of the hardened and ferocious free-booter, and of the delicate and accompliſhed maiden. All this, no doubt, is intended to produce effect, and energy, ſtrength and ſublimity, but muſt offend and revolt any perſon, who has a reſpectful ſenſe of religion and decorum.

I have remarked that the German School is fertile in extraordinary licenſe of language, while each writer endeavours

* Theſe were all employed in the infliction of torture.

endeavours to invent new phraſes, or coin new words, to expreſs his new ideas, or more frequently to deceive the reader, and prevent his ſeeing that the ideas thus cloaked are trite and hackneyed. Among theſe modern improvements is the introduction of another peculiarity of the Germans, an unconnected and diſjointed ſtyle, full of breaks, interjections and apoſtrophes. The German language was improving rapidly under the culture of Geſner, Wieland, and Leſſing, and would have received the poliſh and perfection requiſite to make it claſſical, had ſucceeding writers trod in their footſteps; but the temperate and judicious manner, the chaſte ſimplicity, and ſober graces introduced by them, and formed on a ſtudy of the antique, did not ſatisfy the aſpiring writers of the new School; theſe geniuſes, in the rage of ſingularity, and paſſion for effect, adopted this ſingultive elocution, (if I may be allowed to coin a term) this mental hiccup, ſpeaking by fits and ſtarts broken ſentences: not content with the mutilation of words, they contract whole ſentences in the ſame manner as we would abbreviate words; they aboliſh all conjunctions and connectives, and in many of their works the ſentences are all ſeparate, like the different effata of an oracle; nor are any ſtops or diviſions admitted of except full ſtops, of notes, admiration, or marks of interrogation, . . .—!!!—??? This peculiarity will be better underſtood when I come to illuſtrate theſe obſervations by ſome examples from the German writers.

(To be continued.)

OBSERVATIONS *on the* POPULATION, *Size of Farms, Leaſes, Tithes, Implements of Huſbandry, and Poor of the Pariſh of* AGHABOE *in Queen's County*, IRELAND.

From Mr Ledwich's Statiſtical Account of the Pariſh of Aghaboe *.

WHILE the Iriſh continued under their own princes, Taniſtry, Gavelkind, and the Brehon law prevailed. As theſe eſtabliſhed the uncertainty of inheritance, ſo they effectually precluded improvement of property. The perpetual diſſentions between numerous petty Toparchs deprived induſtry of ſecurity. And hence the rude and barbarous manners of the natives; their ſubſiſting on milk, blood, ſorrel and vegetables, and their ſowing little other grain beſides oats and rye, both of quick growth. Poverty, therefore, and extreme wretchedneſs were viſible every where among the few human beings ſcattered over the iſle. Hume, in his hiſtory of England, ſpeaking of population, ſays: "It would be no paradox to affirm, that Ireland alone could, at preſent, exert a greater force than all the three kingdoms were capable of at the death of Queen † Elizabeth." This remark will ſerve as an introduction to the following obſervations on the population of Ireland and this pariſh.

‡ Sir William Petty, whoſe profound knowledge of mathematical and political ſubjects is inconteſtible, aſſerts that the Iriſh were but 300,000 at the arrival of the Engliſh in 1169; they then had no ſtone-houſes, money or foreign trade; they were ignorant of the arts and ſciences, particularly

* This accurate and judicious performance, printed at Dublin 1796, 8vo. pp. 95, is the only ſpecimen of parochial hiſtory executed by an Iriſh clergyman, upon the plan of the noble work, projected by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and executed by the clergy of Scotland. The learned and ingenious author is well known by his "Antiquities of Ireland," of which valuable work, we underſtand, an enlarged and corrected edition is now in the preſs.—*Editor.*

† Hume, vol. v. p. 389. Edit. Dublin.

‡ Political Anatomy, p. 317.

ticularly of navigation and the military art. If population depends on regular government, ſecurity of property, plenty of food and employment, it is a moſt indiſputable fact, atteſted by every page of Iriſh hiſtory, that the people of this iſle enjoyed none of theſe till the * abolition of the Brehon law in the Reign of James I. and then but partially to the time of the revolution; eternal diſcord and domeſtic convulſions rendering abortive every wiſe and ſalutary ſcheme for meliorating the ſtate of the country. † In 1641, the number of ſouls was eſtimated at one million four hundred and ſixty-ſix thouſand. In 1652 they were reduced by the rebellion to eight hundred and fifty thouſand, ſo that ſix hundred and ſixteen thouſand were deſtroyed in thoſe unhappy times; an awful leſſon to the diſturbers of public tranquillity. In 1672 the inhabitants of Ireland were one million, one hundred thouſand; and in ‡ in 1691 twelve hundred thouſand. The ſenſible writer laſt cited in making this calculation remarks, that there were ten acres (Engliſh meaſure) of land profitable and five unprofitable for each ſoul in the kingdom. In 1731 the number of people was ſaid to be two millions, ten thouſand, and in 1752 two millions three hundred and ſeventeen thouſand; and in 1776 it was announced in the public papers, that an enumeration had been made by order of government, and that the § number was two millions one hundred fifty-eight thouſand five hundred and fourteen. Mr Young, in 1778, makes them ſomething under three millions. No perfect reliance can be placed on any of theſe calculations, becauſe the datum, (the number of houſes) is too precarious to build on. However, in 1789, Gervaiſe Parker Buſhe, Eſq. one of the Commiſſioners of the Revenue in Ireland, took much pains to ‖ aſcertain the population of this kingdom; though he is not quite ſatisfactory on the ſubject, (and he ſays ſo himſelf) yet he certainly approximates the truth when he calculates the number of ſouls in Ireland at above four millions. His paper referred to deſerves attentive peruſal, as it demonſtrates the rapid increaſe of population, induſtry, and riches; and that though the peaſantry are ſeemingly badly lodged, yet this does not ariſe from inability to conſtruct better habitations; for in every reſpect they are infinitely more comfortable and happy than thoſe of the ſame claſs in Great Britain, as the latter vaſtly exceed thoſe of continental nations in theſe reſpects.

After having pointed out theſe hiſtorical notices, as well to direct future enquirers as to ſhew the preſent flouriſhing ſtate of this iſland under juſt laws, mild government and increaſing commerce, (bleſſings derived ſolely from our ſtrict union with England) this general account I ſhall confirm by a view of the number of hearths in the barony of Uper Oſſory, in which the pariſh of Aghaboe is, in 1704 and 1794, carefully collected by my very ingenious and obliging friend, Samuel Walker, Eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe.

Years.	Hearths.
1704	1732
1794	3442

Antecedent to 1704, the hearth-revenue was farmed, and there are no MSS. relating to that particular branch in the Cuſtom-houſe. The barony of Upper Oſſory contains 60,260 acres, and is divided into three Cantreds, Clondonogh, Upperwoods and Clarmallagh; in the laſt is the pariſh of Aghaboe, meaſuring accord-

* See Davies's Report of Taniſtry, p. 78.
† Petty, ſupra.
‡ See remarks on the affairs and Trade of Ireland by W. H. Lond. 1691. p. 29.
§ Hibernia Dominicana, p. 28, 29.
‖ Tranſactions of the Royal Iriſh Academy, vol. 3. p. 145.

according to the map 10,077 acres. I do not think either the Down ſurvey, the quit-rent books in the Cuſtom-houſe, the county or pariſh books, are quite accurate, but they are ſufficient to point out the proportion that Aghaboe bears to the barony.

The inquiſitive reader will find many uſeful remarks on theſe Hearth-returns, and on the population of Ireland, in Mr Buſhe's memoir before referred to.

In 1789 the houſes in the pariſh were reckoned, and they amounted to 459; in 1794 the ſame thing was done, and they were 470, one hundred and five of theſe being in the town of Borros-in-Oſſory. In both caſes the inhabitants, for a great part of the pariſh, were numbered, and 6. 4. appeared to be the average for each houſe, which gave to each ſoul 3. 4. acres, allowing 10,077 acres in the pariſh, and 2937 ſouls.

Liſts of births, deaths, and marriages are conſidered as the baſis of political arithmetic; from theſe I can have no aid, the difference of religious profeſſion in the pariſh being an inſuperable bar. The ſources of this great population are agriculture, peace and ſecurity, for the increaſe of mankind will be in the ratio of theſe; and for the want of theſe uncivilized nations are ever few in number.

I ſhall only add, that this great population loudly calls for an improved ſyſtem of huſbandry, and an agricultural board ſimilar to that eſtabliſhment in England, and the introduction of manufactures; both will enrich the kingdom, and avert ſerious political evils.

There is in the pariſh but one farm of above 400 acres held by an individual; very few of 200, the reſt being from one hundred to ten acres. This ſubdiviſion contributes greatly to population, but it is attended with another ſure conſequence, a bad ſyſtem of agriculture, from the poverty of the farmer and his inability to cultivate his ground to the beſt advantage. The laſt circumſtance would have weight, did the opulent farmer exhibit a better ſtyle of huſbandry, but he ſeldom does, the whole ſyſtem is equally unproductive and ſlovenly; I ſpeak comparatively with that in many parts of England. Our ſmall farmers cannot boaſt the haggards * of more extenſive ones; nor can the former afford to keep their corn for the enſuing ſummer, as the latter do, and thereby exorbitantly raiſe the price on the conſumer; their wants oblige them to threſh early, and a conſtant ſupply is thereby kept in the market. Without manufactures, I do not know how our numerous population could be employed if there was not the multiplicity of ſmall farms now ſtated. A farmer with 40 or 50 acres, unleſs his children be grown up, has always one or two male and one female ſervant. Theſe are the children of cottars, are bred up to habits of induſtry, and in time marry and commence ſmall farmers.

Twenty-one years in England is eſteemed a good leaſe, and a noble Marquis who has a rental of 6000l. a year in this county, has attempted to introduce it here. Such a tenure may do for an Engliſh farm in a high ſtate of improvement, and where nothing but *capital* and *application* are wanting to produce immediate profit and conſiderable rent; but in Ireland it is otherwiſe. With us a farm is always left by the retreating tenant in the moſt impoveriſhed ſtate; the drains are choaked; the ditches and fences deſtroyed; the land exhauſted and overrun with weeds; the houſe and offices fallen, or greatly out of repair; ſo that the farm is in reality of leſs value from five to ten ſhillings an acre then it was a few years before. Capital and application with high rent can here do but little for ſome years. Short leaſes in the preſent ſituation of Ireland are not calculated

* Stack yards—incloſures for Hay and Corn.—*Editor.*

calculated to ſerve landlord or tenant, where there is ſo much unreclaimed land, and ſo indifferent a ſyſtem of tillage.

Some leaſes under the Chandos family are for ever, but the general tenure throughout the pariſh is three lives or thirty one years. It is impoſſible to ſay what ſuggeſted the idea of making theſe equivalent to each other; for it is an undoubted fact, that the former run to forty-five, frequently more years. At the ſame time that a tenant ſhould be aſſured of ſuch a tenure as would enable him to reap every advantage from his induſtry and expenditure, it is but fair that the proprietor and his family ſhould ſhare in the general proſperity, by the riſe of land and the expiration of leaſes.

Unleſs ſome reſtricting covenants in the leaſe of Grange, I have heard of none others in the pariſh; they are common in England, and juſtly complained of. Neither have we *land-jobbers*, who take large farms, and ſet them in ſmall parcels to the poor at rackrents. Moſt of the great proprietors laudably diſcourage ſuch peſts of ſociety, who have hitherto ſtopped the eſtabliſhment of a ſubſtantial yeomanry in this kingdom. Little *duty-work* is exacted, tenants are always ready without compulſion to aſſiſt their landlord in bringing home his harveſt and turf; thoſe who have but few tenants find it extremely difficult to procure aſſiſtance on theſe occaſions, ſo fully are people occupied by their own buſineſs.

Tithes, in this pariſh, are few and moderate; the charge for wheat, bere, barley, potatoes, and rape, is eight ſhillings an acre; for meadow and oats four, and for ſheep and lambs (including the wool) ſix and eight-pence a ſcore. Theſe prices are aſked, but never paid. I ſpeak from a conſtant reſidence in my pariſh for above twenty years, that I never received above two parts out of three of my *valuation*, and during that time never took tithe in kind. This, I believe, was the caſe with the neighbouring clergy; ſo that what between the noted diſhoneſty of tithe-proctors, and the unceaſing wrangling and chicane of welders, I poſitively and ſolemnly affirm, we receive little more than half of what we are legally entitled to. Is this oppreſſion? or are theſe grounds for the inſurrection of Whiteboys and Right-boys let any ſober and rational man determine? From an exact * return of the clerical income in eight dioceſes, it appeared that the average revenue of the parochial clergy did not exceed 148l. per annum; a revenue not ſuperior to that of the clergy in Scotland, in Holland, and elſewhere, as the learned and excellent writer laſt cited has ſhown.

About the church of Aghaboe are ſome grounds which claim an exemption from tithes. The value of theſe would not be ſo conſiderable, was that confined ſolely to their own produce; but ewes are brought there to yean, by which the tithe of lamb is evaded. I confeſs I have acquieſced under this exemption, whether legal or not, as I did not find litigation convenient. Yet it may be worth the while of ſome other incumbent to enquire, whether this diſcharge from tithes is under the 31ſt Hen. VIII. which extends only to ſuch religious houſes as came to the king by virtue of that act, or by the 32d of the ſame reign, and not to ſuch as came to him either by virtue of the 27th Hen. VIII. or 1ſt Edw. VI.

Our implements of huſbandry are confined to a large common plow for fallows, and a lighter one for ſowing; a heavy and lighter harrow, a ſpade, ſhovel, pitchfork and rake. The price of the plow and harrow is a guinea each; the ſpade half a crown, the ſhovel three ſhillings and nine pence

* Preſent ſtate of the church of Ireland, by the late Biſhop of Cloyne, p. 42, 43.

pence halfpenny, and the rake a ſhilling. The richer farmers uſe oxen and heifers, but horſes are general; the poor yoke often a horſe and a cow. We have no carts, our cars and kiſhes are made to anſwer every purpoſe. The Dublin Society have models at their houſes in Dublin, of every new and uſeful implement uſed in rural affairs; and yet either the price of labour is ſo low, or the attachment to old modes ſo ſtrong, that theſe excellent pieces of mechanical invention, calculated to ſave time, labour, corn, and to meliorate the ſoil, are ſeldom viſited and leſs frequently imitated. A draining plow would be extremely ſerviceable in every part of the pariſh, and ſo would a threſhing and winnowing machine. I know by experience flail-threſhing is ſlow and ſlovenly work; the labourer is paid a ſhilling a barrel for wheat, leſs for other grain; as this is taſk-work, he runs over much ſtraw, ſkutching out about a barrel and a half a day, abſolutely leaving all the ſmaller grains in the ears. The loſs may be well reckoned at one barrel in twenty, which barrel of twenty ſtones, at the price of three half guineas, would ſoon enable the farmer to purchaſe theſe machines, or ſome patriotic gentleman might buy and hire them to the neighbourhood. I myſelf have loſt a good market in waiting for wind and weather to winnow my corn, and hardly is it ever cleaned.

Mendicity has never been practiſed during my incumbency by the natives of the pariſh. It will then be aſked, Are there no poor in ſo populous a diſtrict? The anſwer is, There have at all times been a few, but they ſeldom removed from the place of their birth, and the charity of neighbours ſupported them; they never were felt as an incumbrance. But the common beggars were always ſtrangers.

I ſhall conclude this ſection with a ſtatement of the income and expences of a cottar, by which we may appreciate the ſituation of the loweſt claſs in the pariſh.

	£.	s.	d.
He works about 220 days, at 6d. a day -	5	10	0
From 2 acres of garden, well tilled, he may ſell, after ſupplying himſelf, to the amount of -	5	0	0
A pig - - -	1	10	0
Three quarters of an hundred of butter at 6d.	2	2	0
Two of his family ſpin 6 ſkenes a day at 1d each, and work 260 days, not being prevented by the ſeaſons - -	6	10	0
	20	12	0

I might add twenty ſhillings more for eggs, fowl, and ten ſhillings for a Bauneen or young pig, and five ſhillings for a calf.

His expences are for 2 acres of garden - -	3	0	0
Graſs for a cow -	1	10	0
Hay - - -	1	0	0
Soap 13 pounds, at 8d. a pound - -	0	8	8
Candles 3 pence a week for half a year - -	0	13	0
A coat, waiſtcoat, breeches, and making - -	1	14	1½
Shoes, 2 pair - -	0	12	0
Stockings, 2 pair -	0	5	5
Shirts, 2 of bandle linen	0	6	6
Hat - - - -	0	4	4
Tithe - - -	0	6	6
	10	0	6½

Income	20	12	0
Expences	10	0	6½
Overplus	10	11	5½

The coſt of clothing his wife and children I cannot exactly aſcertain, this is the wife's buſineſs; for herſelf and

and four children it does not exceed four pounds, rarely ſo much. This will leave a balance of ſix pounds eleven ſhillings and five pence; 4 ſhillings of which are given to the pariſh prieſt for various offices. We here ſee the exceſs of his income over his expences is nearly the induſtry of two females of his family, and it evinces the immenſe value of manufactures. What I have now detailed exhibits the exact ſtate of my labouring tenants. As ſoon as the cottar gathers a few pounds, he takes potatoe-ground in the neighbourhood, and retails the crop the next ſpring at conſiderable profit, and after ſome time commences a ſmall farmer, reckoning much on the aid of his children, who are then grown up. From ſuch beginings I have known many arrive at opulence.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Memoirs *of the* Progress *of* Manufactures, Science, *and the* Fine Arts.

ACCORDING to the preſent ſubdiviſion of the French year, there are, at its concluſion, five intercalary or complimentary days, the firſt of which correſponds to the 18th September in our calender. Theſe days are partly appropriated by government to an exhibition of articles of French produce in all the arts of manufacture. No ſpecimen is thus admitted which has not been previouſly approved of by a jury of the department in which the ſpecimen was made. The miniſter for internal affairs appoints a national jury to decide on the comparative merits of the ſpecimens actually admitted for exhibition. Gold and ſilver medals are diſtributed to thoſe who have adorned the exhibition with the beſt ſpecimens; and it generally happens that the exhibitors ſell the articles they bring forward with great profit, to thoſe who have an opportunity of inſpecting them. The articles ſhewn at the laſt exhibition, which ended on the 22d September laſt, conſiſted of woollen cloths, cotton ſtuffs, potter's ware, glaſs vaſes, and hardware of all kinds, together with a great variety of other articles, which threaten to rival thoſe of the ſame kind that are produced in Great Britain and Ireland. This improvement indeed neceſſarily reſults from the great attention which the French and Batavian governments are paying to the uſeful arts. Extenſive eſtabliſhments of manufacture have been formed in many cities both in France and Holland, and theſe for the moſt part are under the direction of Engliſhmen.

Conſiderable attention has lately been paid in France to Statiſtical inveſtigations. The prefects of the departments have undertaken to prepare a ſtatiſtical ſurvey of the department in which he preſides. This idea has been ſuggeſted by the ſtatiſtical account of Scotland, which was furniſhed by her eſtabliſhed clergy, and which will form an excellent model for the French prefects.

A method for preventing accidents occaſioned by horſes running off with carriages has lately been invented by a Mr Roberts at Portſmouth. It conſiſts in diſengaging inſtantly the horſes from the carriage *without their harneſs*, either completely, or ſo as to be detained only by the head; and in enabling, at the ſame time, either the driver, or the perſon in the inſide, or behind, to block the hinder wheels, or direct the courſe of the carriage.

The large Teleſcope, 22 Paris feet in length, and 22 inches in diameter, will ſoon be completed. It is expected to be ſuperior to Dr Herſchel's 20 and 40 feet teleſcopes. Its mechaniſm is ſuch, that it will move completely round with the greateſt facility,

facility, and will not require, like thoſe of Dr Herſchel, to be expoſed to the open air. The metal of 22 inches in diameter is very clear and pure. It is not wholly of platina, however, as was originally intended, the platina ſent by the King of Spain not being ſufficient.

Oxygen Gas has been uſed with great ſucceſs in ſome caſes of Palſy by M. Morel phyſician of the hoſpital of Colinar.

A compoſition, diſcovered by Mr Davy, for tinging oak or pear wood of a mahogany colour, is made by boiling Brazil-wood and Roman alum together; and before this be applied to the wood, a little potaſh muſt be added to it. He found alſo that a durable varniſh is formed from a ſolution of amber in oil of turpentine, mixed with a little lintſeed oil.

A pneumatic apparatus, by which all experiments, relative to the rarefaction and condenſation of air, and all kinds of aerial mixtures in given proportions, can be eaſily and ſimply performed by means of cocks and piſtons, has been invented and conſtructed by Vassali Eandi, profeſſor of Natural philoſophy in the Atheneum at Turin.

An eye-glaſs for viewing the Sun, compoſed of four pieces, a light violet, light green, dark green, and dark blue, has been recommended by Bockman, an optician in Germany.

A ſolution of oxygenated muriate of Mercury, kept in a conſtant ſtate of ſaturation, has been employed by M. Chauſſies for preſerving animal ſubſtances from putrefaction. The preparations remain immerſed in the ſolution for ſeveral days, and are then dried by expoſure to light and air. After this proceſs they are not eaſily decompoſed; they preſerve their ſhape; they poſſeſs a great degree of hardneſs, and are not ſubject to the attack of inſects.

M. Duburga, by ſome late experiments, has confirmed the reſults of thoſe made by Mr Lowitz on the decoloration of vegetable liquors, &c. by pulverized charcoal. The following circumſtances may be depended upon. Three ounces and a half of charcoal, purified by incandeſcence mixed with 24 drops of ſulphuric acid, will purify 3½lb. of putrid water, without communicating any ſenſible acidity. The proceſs is performed by pouring the water upon this mixture, and afterwards filtering it. It deſtroys the aſtringent principle; it abſorbs fatty matters; it diſſipates all fœtid ſmells, and may be advantageouſly employed in cleaning caſks: it has no effect on the ſmell of Camphor, eſſences, æthereal oils, eſſence of orange, bark, &c.: it renders vinous liquors colourleſs: it diminiſhes ſcorbutic affections; ſweetens bad breath, and whitens the teeth.

Profeſſor Wolke, of Jever, obſerved a curious water-ſpout, which paſſed over the ſhip in which he was ſailing in the Gulph of Finland. It appeared to be 25 feet in diameter, conſiſting of drops of the ſize of a muſket ball. The ſea was agitated round its baſe through the ſpace of 130 feet in diameter.

A Mr Ducret has recently aſcertained, that, for mercantile voyages, veſſels built of fir-deal, one inch and a half in thickneſs, are capable of every ſervice in which ſhips of oak-plank are generally employed. In the ſpace of ſomewhat more than three years, he has made ſeveral voyages in a veſſel of fir-deal, which remains ſtill entirely undecayed. He has found it much leſs liable to ſhipwreck by ſtriking on a ſhoal or rock. In quickneſs of ſailing, it greatly excels the ſhips of ordinary conſtruction. The expence of building it was not above half as much as if it had been made of ſquared oak planks. Mr Ducret has publiſhed the account of theſe particulars from Havre.—Veſſels of this ſort were, we believe, made trial of in Britiſh navigation, and diſ-

ap-

approved, during the American war. But, by Ducret's account, we are inclined to recommend them to our Britiſh merchants and ſhip-owners for a new trial.

Mr Achard of Berlin, author of the plan for extracting ſugar from the beet-root, has eſtabliſhed a ſugar-work of this nature on his eſtate in Sileſia, which at preſent ſupplies, every day, during ſix months of the year, not leſs than 400lb. of beet-ſugar. This method of obtaining ſugar, the Emperor of Ruſſia has ſhewn a great deſire to encourage, by promoting in his dominions the culture of the beet-root.

On the 28th of Auguſt laſt, Mr Mechain, member of the National Inſtitute, and one of the commiſſioners of the Board of Longitude at Paris, diſcovered a comet in the conſtellation, Serpentarius. It was then aſcending, with conſiderable rapidity, to the north. Its mean time was $9^h..24'..6''$, its right aſcenſion 249° 18′, its ſouth declination 6°..11′..31″. Its diſtance from the ſun is greater than that of the ſun from the earth. Its motion is toward the north pole, following the left ſide of Serpentarius, and the oppoſite ſide of Hercules. This comet was alſo obſerved on the 2d Sept. by Dr Olbers of Bremen. At $11^h..1'$, its right aſcenſion was 251°.. 28′, and N. declination 4°..52′. On Sept. 4th, its right aſcenſion was ſtill 251°..28′, and declination 7°..57′.

The Ruſſian American company is fitting out two ſhips, which are about to ſail, at its expence, on a great voyage of merchandize and diſcovery. They are to be furniſhed with cargoes ſuch as may be the moſt advantageouſly diſpoſed of in trading with ſavage nations. They are to proceed, by Kamtſchatka, to the Ruſſian ſettlements on the N.W. coaſts of America. After viſiting theſe ſettlements, they are to repair to Urup, one of the Kurile iſles, adjacent to Japan. In Urup, they are to form a ſettlement, which is to be under the direction of an Engliſhman who is engaged for that ſervice, at a ſalary of 15,000 roubles annually, for three years, with a ſeparate payment of 20,000 roubles at the end of that time. The object of the ſettlement is, principally, to open a commercial intercourſe with Japan. The ſhips are thence to proceed to China, and to return to Europe by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. It was intended that the ſhips ſhould ſail in the courſe of October.

On the 10th of Auguſt laſt, another aſcent was accompliſhed from the vale of Chamouni to the ſummit of Mont-Blanc, the higheſt pinnacle of the Alps. The perſons who aſcended, were Mr Forneret of Lauſanne, Baron Dorthoren of Courland, and James Balmats, a guide from Chamouni. The firſt who climbed to the top of Mount-Blanc, was Mr Sauſſure in 1787; Mr Woodley, Mr Camper, and two other perſons, accompliſhed the ſame journey in 1788. It was afterward performed by Mr Beaufoy. The preſent is but the fourth time that this lofty height is known to have been viſited by man. It is 2451 fathoms above the level of the ſea. The temperature was found by the laſt adventurers to be 7° below the freezing point in Reaumur's thermometer.

Mr Droz, who was formerly in the ſervice of Mr Matthew Boulton at Soho, near Birmingham, has conſtructed, at Paris, machinery for the coinage of money, of the ſame nature as that which Mr Boulton uſed in the copper coinage which he executed by contract with the Britiſh government. He pretends to have been himſelf the inventor of Mr Boulton's machinery for coinage.

In the demolition of certain vaults belonging to the epiſcopal palace at Grenoble, there have been lately found many curious fragments of Roman antiquities. But the moſt valu-

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able of all theſe remains is that rare coin of the Emperor Otho, for which an Engliſh antiquary offered, ſome years ſince, the ſum of 10,000 guineas.

Mr THILORIER, at Paris, has recently invented a ſtove of Potter's work, which is adapted to conſume its now ſmoke. It effects this by detaining the ſmoke in an interior circulation, till almoſt all the combuſtible particles ſublimated in it have been again depoſited and conſumed.

The French government has, upon the ſuggeſtion of Mr Chaptal, offered, through the medium of the Society of Agriculture at Paris, a premium of 250l. ſterling for the moſt ſucceſsful attempt, of any conſiderable utility, which ſhall be made during the next twelve months, to improve the ſtructure of the plough.

A ſociety has been formed at Paris, for the further inveſtigation of the nature and relations of Galvaniſm. Dr Aldini, nephew of the late Dr Galvani, has come to Paris for the purpoſe of there demonſtrating publicly, by experiment, that Galvaniſm is, as his uncle deſcribed it, a peculiar fluid, not, as is ſuppoſed by Mr Volta, the ſame with electricity. At a meeting of the Galvanic Society, on the 14th of October, Aldini exhibited, 1. The muſcular contraction in ſeveral frogs whoſe nerves were laid bare, without any interpoſition of metallic ſubſtances, and merely by the mutual contact of the muſcle and the nerve. 2. The formation of the contractible animal are without the aid of metals. 3. The muſcular contraction effected by ſilver alone on three frogs, whoſe nerves were laid bare, and this accompliſhed on all the three at once, when the trunks of the nerves were all in the ſame relative poſition, but contrary to the laws of electricity, not taking place in the middle one of the three, when the upper part of its trunk was parallel to the lower parts of the trunks of the other two. 4. A ſeries of experiments evincing the moſt extraordinary excitement by the Galvanic conductor. 5. The crural nerve of a frog, contracting when in contact with one of the muſcles of a hot-blooded animal. 6. The heart of a hot-blooded animal receiving no excitement from the Galvanic battery.

Mr BAUMGARTNER, bookſeller at Leipſic, has invented a new ſort of military bridge without pontoons; which, having been made known to his Highneſs the Elector of Saxony, and by him ſubmitted to the examination of his college of war and pontoneer-corps, has been approved, as capable, with ſome ſmall alterations, of being adopted, with advantage, into military uſe.

The Royal Academy of Berlin has lately propoſed the following prize-queſtions:

1. "What are the variations in the obliquity of the ecliptic, with their cauſes and relations?" The papers in anſwer to this queſtion muſt be communicated to the ſociety before the 1ſt of May 1806.

2. "Did the northern hordes bring from their native ſeats, in their conqueſt of Europe, any thing that can be regarded as peculiar to them in art or ſcience? Is there any ſtyle of their peculiar invention in the arts of deſign, or the elegant combinations of language? And are not all the phenomena of the arts and ſcience of the dark ages, rather the effects, merely of the decline of thoſe of Greece and Rome, without any foreign intermixture of barbaric origin? What are the characteriſtic deſtructions of the arts of literature and deſign belonging to the middle ages?—the chronological order in which they ſucceed one to another?—the influence which has been exerciſed on them by the communication of the arts and literature of the Arabians?"—Eſſays in anſwer to this ſeries of queſtions muſt be tranſmitted before the 1ſt of May 1804.

3. "To explain fully the action of electricity on fermentation, and its relation to the arts of the brewer, the diſtiller, and the maker of vinegar?—

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The anſwers to this queſtion to be preſented before the firſt of May 1803.

4. "How far are the inſtitution and application of penal laws to be regulated according to the morality of the actions ſubject to them?"—Anſwers to be ſent to this queſtion before May 1, 1803.

A French gentleman has diſcovered a method of making obſervations at ſea, by which the approach of a fleet may be deſcried at one hndred and fifty leagues diſtance.

A new iſland was diſcovered in the Pacific Ocean, on the 22d of December, 1801, by Mr Sharp, late Surgeon of the Cornwallis, in his paſſage from Port Jackſon to China, on board the Hope, latitude 28 miles S. longitude 163 deg. E. Mr Sharp named it "Schank's Iſland," in honour of Captain Schank, of the Royal Navy. Its length is above five or ſix leagues, its breadth a little leſs.

M. De Luc has ably demonſtrated in different works, in oppoſition to the fond notions of ſome infidel writers, that the continents we inhabit have no older date than that fixed by the chronology of Moſes, ſince the flood. The ſame author, ever watchful in defence of the evidences of revelation, obſerves, in No. 154 of the Bibliotheque Britannique, that "the project, long ago formed, of deſtroying the credit due to the revelation announced by the ſacred hiſtorian, prevails, with ſome, over evidence. No attention is paid by infidels to the proofs which confirm it; and, without having been able to deſtroy them, and even without having tried it, they return to the charge as ſoon as an opportunity offers." In proof of this remark he obſerves, that "the Moniteur, or French Gazette Nationale, of the 25th of Pluvioſe laſt, (Feb. 14, 1802,) contains a long article, in which are announced diſcoveries made in Upper Egypt, and among theſe is that of two zodiacs; from which it is 'certain,' ſays the writer, 'that the preſent diviſion of the zodiac, ſuch as we are acquainted with, was eſtabliſhed among the Egyptians 15,000 years before the Chriſtian æra, and that it has been preſerved without alteration, and tranſmitted to all other nations *.' "This concluſion," continues M. De Luc, "given with a tone of aſſurance, may eaſily deceive, and make us ſuppoſe that it is well founded, tho' it can reſt only on conjectures or miſtakes in the application of aſtronomical calculations; bnt in ſuch ſpeculations, as they are reſtrained by no religious perſuaſions, they follow their own ideas, without ever inquiring whether they can be reconciled with what is pointed out to us by nature." He then obſerves, that the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences for 1708 contain an engraving of a large fragment of an Egyptian zodiac, which conſiſted of ſix concentric circles, but which was thought, by the learned Frenchmen of that day, to be worthy of little attention, being rather aſtrological than aſtronomical. "But," he adds, "Voltaire and his ſchool had not yet appeared *ſeated in the ſcorner's chair*, throwing out their ſophiſms and their ſarcaſms againſt the account given by Moſes. Theſe arms made their uſual

* For an account and view of the two zodiacs, found at Dendera, in Upper Egypt; and an able refutation, by Mr Henſley, of the infidel concluſions deduced from theſe by citizens *Denon* and *Fourier*, ſee the Monthly Magazine for October laſt. Every attempt to diſcredit revelation, whether it derives its force from the reliefs of ancient times, or from the preſent appearances of nature, deſerves to be particularly expoſed, as, in theſe caſes, it falſely aſſumes the name of Demonſtration, tho' the premiſes from which the concluſion is deduced are defective and hypothetical. The celebrated argument taken from the obliquity of the Ecliptic will ſerve to ſhew the *credulity* of *infidel* philoſophiſts. Whether is it more charitable, to believe that a Chineſe philoſopher committed a miſtake in taking the ſun's altitude, or that the whole ſyſtem of revealed religion is the production of ignorant and wild enthuſiaſts?

uſual impreſſion on inattentive men. They reject, as fabulous, the chronology of the ſacred hiſtorian, and, by a very remarkable, but not novel, inconſiſtency, they give more faith to the uncertain interpretations of theſe combined arrangements of the Egyptian ſigns and hieroglyphics, the date of which, as well as the meaning, is unknown, than to a chronology eſtabliſhed through an uninterrupted ſeries of generations. Fortunately without going far from the place where theſe zodiacs were found, a very remarkable fact of the philoſophy of the earth bears teſtimony againſt the antiquity aſcribed to them. We know, from the accounts of enlightened travellers, that the coaſts of Arabia, on the Red Sea, is incumbered with vaults or reefs of coral, which render acceſs to them difficult and dangerous. Theſe reefs are the work and habitation of polypes, which, in proportion as they labour, abandon their firſt habitations, on which they continue to build. In warm climates theſe polypes are always in activity; they never ceaſe to multiply and to labour; the reſult of which is, that in a ſhort time they augment in a ſenſible manner the maſs of their habitations, which are not deſtroyed by age." He quotes Niebuhr to prove that Ghaleſka, once a flouriſhing town on that coaſt, is reduced, by the growth of thoſe coral banks, to a miſerable village; and adds, "if only a few centuries then were required to render a port and the neighbouring coaſts inacceſſible, this rigorous conſequence reſults, that all theſe ſhores muſt, many ages ſince, have been inacceſſible to ſhips, had the Red Sea, and its coaſts, exiſted 15,000 years before the Chriſtian æra."

M. Parmentier has furniſhed ſome uſeful domeſtic hints, in a Memoir on Vinegar, lately publiſhed. The principal requiſite in the formation of good vinegar, he ſtates to be contact with atmoſpheric air, a temperature not exceeding 18 or 20 of Reaumur's thermometer, the addition of ſome extraneous vegetable matter to promote the acetous fermentation, and wine abounding in alcohol. The moſt ſimple and leaſt coſtly method of preſerving vinegar, for common domeſtic purpoſes, is to cork it up in glaſs bottles, and to allow them to remain for a quarter of an hour in boiling water; after which it may be expoſed to the air without injury, and will keep ſound for ſome years. That portion of vinegar which, in an unſophiſticated ſtate, would require 60 grains of alkali to ſaturate it, will be ſaturated with 24 grains of pot-aſh when it is adulterated with pimento, or other hot vegetables. The preſence of ſulphuric acid may be detected by the ſmell, when the liquor is poured on live coal; and a white precipitate of ſilver will diſcover an addition of the muriatic acid. Meat of all kinds may be preſerved freſh for ſeveral days, during the extreme heat of ſummer, by allowing it to ſteep well in curdled milk; and, at the ſame time, it acquires a ſuperior delicacy of flavour, and is rendered more eaſy of digeſtion. The ſprinkling of vinegar on the floor will remove infectious odours from a room more effectually than burning it on a heated ſhovel, as is the common practice.

Among the many grand projects in which the French Government is now employed, the moſt gigantic, and, at the ſame time, the moſt uſeful, is ſtated to be an attempt to make the Rhine communicate with Paris by the rivers Zorn, Sarte, Seille, Meurthe, Moſelle, Meuſe, Ornain, and Marne. This canal would be 140 leagues in length, 121 of which would conſiſt of rivers navigable by nature; 16 leagues of rivers and rivulets to be made navigable, and three leagues only which would require to be dug. It would be from 60 to 72 feet in breadth, and 10 or 12 feet deep.

In order to preſerve plants from dying

dying, after having been touched by the froſt, ſprinkle them well with ſpring water, in which ſal-ammoniac or common ſalt has been infuſed, before they have been expoſed to the ſun, or thawed after a night's froſt; or it would be preferable, when it can be effected, to immerſe the whole plant in the above infuſion. This method is particularly uſeful for exotics in flowerpots, becauſe the experiment can be more eaſily performed upon them.

M. Coulomb has revived the hypotheſis of two magnetic fluids; and has endeavoured to prove that their particles attract and repel each other, directly as their denſities, and inverſely as the ſquares of their diſtances.

Edinburgh, *Geo. Square, Nov.* 26. 1802. } *D. B.*

*** *Communications for this article will be thankfully received.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Celestial Phenomena *for* December 1802.

Monday, December 6.

At 13 minutes and 51 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning, the *Second* Satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow. A little after this immerſion, the firſt and third Satellites will be placed on the left hand of the planet, the firſt being neareſt his diſc; and the fourth ſatellite on the other ſide, at a conſiderable diſtance from Jupiter.

Tueſday, December 7.

The *Firſt* Satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 49 minutes and 33 ſeconds after 2 o'clock in the morning.

Wedneſday, December 8.

About 6 o'clock in the morning, all the Satellites of Jupiter are ſituated in the right hand of the planet in the ſame order as they lye in the ſyſtem. The firſt and ſecond are nearly in conjunction.

Thurſday, December, 9.

About 6 o'clock in the morning, the planet Mercury will be in contact with *β Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the ſecond magnitude, in longitude 8ˢ.. 0°..25′..34″, and latitude 1°..2′..18″ North.

Friday, December 10.

The Planet Venus will be ſtationary in longitude 9ˢ..16°..57′. She comes to the meridian at 2ʰ..7′, and her declination is about 23°..37′ South.

On the ſame day the *Fourth* Satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 45 minutes and 27 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning. The emerſion will be viſible, as the ſun is above the horizon when it takes place.

On the ſame evening the Moon will be in conjunction with the planet Mars, at 12 minutes after 10 o'clock in the evening.

Saturday, December 11.

The Moon will eclipſe *κ Gemini*, a ſtar of the 4.5. magnitude, ſituated in longitude 3ˢ..20°..54′..11″, and latitude 3°..3′..20″ North, in the Virgin's ſhoulder. At 45 minutes after 8 o'clock in the evening, the ſtar will ſeem to come in contact with the weſtern or enlightened limb of the Moon, at which time it is ſituated about one minute to the South of her center: and after continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 1ʰ..4′. it will emerge from behind the dark limb of the moon at 49 minutes after 9 o'clock, when it will be placed about 2½ minutes to the South of her center. At the middle of this occultation, the enlightened is to the obſcure part of the Moon's diſc as 11.103 to .897, the Moon's horizontal parallax 56′..3″, her horizontal ſemidiameter 15′..16″, and the time of her ſouthing 2ʰ..20″ in the morning.

On the ſame day, about 6 o'clock

in the morning, all Jupiter's Satellites are ſituated on the Eaſtern ſide of his diſc. The fourth being neareſt the planet, and the reſt in their natural order. The *firſt*, *ſecond*, and *fourth*, are all very near each other.

Monday, *Dec.* 13.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with ε *Gemini*, a ſtar of the third magnitude, ſituated in the knee of Caſtor, in longitude 3ˢ..7°..10′..32″. The latitude of Mars being 3°..0′..30″ North, and that of ε *Gemini* 2°..2′..28″ North; the diſtance of their centers, at the time of conjunction, will be 58′..2″, and the planet will paſs to the South of the ſtar.

On the ſame day, about 13 minutes before one o'clock in the morning, the planet SATURN will be in quadrature with the ſun, or the difference of their longitudes will then be three ſigns. The longitude of the ſun will then be 8ˢ..20°..22′..16″; conſequently the longitude of Saturn will be 5ˢ..20..22′..16″. His latitude will be 2°..0′ North; his declination 5°..39′ North, and he will come to the meridian at 52 minutes after 5 o'clock in the morning.

Tueſday, *Dec.* 14.

The *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 39 minutes and 53 ſeconds after 4 o'clock in the morning.

On the ſame day, at 25 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, the Moon will be in conjunction with Regulus, or α *Leonis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, ſituated in the Lion's heart.

Friday, *Dec.* 17.

At 37 minutes and 4 ſeconds after one o'clock in the morning, the *third* ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow. The immerſion takes place before Jupiter riſes, and therefore cannot be viſible.

Saturday, *Dec.* 18.

The four ſatellites of Jupiter are all ſituated on the left hand of his diſc; the *firſt* being neareſt, and the *third* fartheſt from the planet. The *ſecond* and *fourth* are in conjunction between theſe.

Tueſday, *Dec.* 21.

The *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow at 29 minutes and 53 ſeconds after 6 o'clock in the morning.

Wedneſday, *Dec.* 22.

The SUN will enter the ſign *Capricorn* at 38 minutes after 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and his longitude will then be exactly nine ſigns.

Thurſday, *Dec.* 23.

About 2 minutes and 36 ſeconds before one o'clock in the morning, the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

Friday, *Dec.* 24.

The *third* ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, at 36 minutes and 16 ſeconds after 2 o'clock in the morning; and after continuing eclipſed for the ſpace of 2ʰ..54′..20″, it will emerge from behind the ſhadow at 30 minutes and 36 ſeconds after 5 o'clock in the morning.

Saturday, *Dec.* 25.

The planet MARS will be in oppoſition to the Sun at 17 minutes after one o'clock in the morning.

Monday, *Dec.* 27.

At 48 minutes and 39 ſeconds after two o'clock in the morning, the *fourth* ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow.

On the ſame day, at 17 minutes after 9 o'clock in the forenoon, the planet JUPITER will be in quadrature with the ſun, or the difference of their longitudes will be three ſigns.

Thurſday, *Dec.* 30.

At 47 minutes and 20 ſeconds after two o'clock in the morning, the firſt ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow.

Friday, *Dec.* 31.

The planet SATURN will be ſtationary in longitude 5ˢ..20°..41′, and latitude 2°..5′ North.

On the ſame day, at 56 minutes and 45 ſeconds after one o'clock in the morning, the *ſecond* ſatellite of

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Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow. About four hours afterwards, *viz.* at 30 minutes and 34 ſeconds after 6 o'clock, the *third* ſatellite will immerge into Jupiter's ſhadow.

EDINBURGH, *Geo. Square*, *Nov.* 23. 1802. } *D. B.*

The ABBEY *of* CLUNEDALE, *a* TALE.

THE laſt rays of the ſetting ſun yet linger on the mountains, which ſurrounded the diſtrict of —— when Edward de Courtenay, after two fatiguing campaigns on the plains of Flanders, in one of which the gallant Sidney fell, re-entered his native village toward the end of Auguſt 1587. He had loſt his father a few months before his departure from the continent, a loſs which had occaſioned him the moſt ſevere affliction, and had induced him thus early in life to ſeek, amid the din of arms, and the ſplendour of military parade, a pauſe from painful recollection. Time, however, though it had mitigated the firſt poignant emotions of grief, had not ſubdued the tender feelings of regret and ſorrow, and the well-known objects of his early childhood and his opening youth, aſſociated as they were with the ſalutary precepts and fond affection of the beſt of parents, awakened in his mind a train of melancholy, yet ſoothing thoughts, as with ſlow and pauſing ſteps he moved along the venerable avenue of trees, which led to his paternal manſion. Twilight had by this time wrapt every object in a veil of pleaſing obſcurity ; all was huſhed in the ſofteſt repoſe, and the maſſineſs of the foliage under which he paſſed, and the magnitude and ſolitary grandeur of his Gothic halls, impreſſed the imagination of Edward with deep ſenſations of ſolemnity and awe. Two gray-headed ſervants, who had lived for near half a century in the family, received their young maſter at the gate, and while the tears trickled down their withered cheeks, expreſſed with artleſs ſimplicity their joy, and bleſſed the return of the ſon of their ancient benefactor.

After ſome affectionate enquiries concerning the neighbouring villagers, and the families of theſe old men, Edward expreſſed his intention of walking to the abbey of Clunedale, which lay about a mile diſtant from the houſe; his filial affection, the penſive retroſpect of events endeared to memory, the ſweetneſs and tranquillity of the evening, and that enthuſiaſm ſo congenial to the beſt emotions of the heart, gave birth to the wiſh of lingering a few moments over the turf which covered the remains of his beloved parent. Scarce, however, had he intimated this reſolution, when the ghaſtly paleneſs which overſpread the countenances of his domeſtics, and the diſmay that ſat upon their features, aſſured him that ſomething extraordinary was connected with the determination he had adopted, and upon enquiry, his terrified ſervants informed him, tho' with ſome confuſion and reluctance, that, for ſome months paſt, they and the country round had been alarmed by ſtrange ſights and noiſes at the abbey, and that no one durſt approach the place after ſun-ſet. Edward, ſmiling at the ſuperſtitious fears of his attendants, which he attributed ſolely to their ignorance, and their love for the marvellous, aſſured them he entertained no apprehenſions for the event, and that he hoped ſhortly to convince them that their alarm was altogether unfounded. Saying this, he turned into the great avenue, and ſtriking off to the left, ſoon reached the river, on whoſe winding banks a pathway led to the abbey.

This venerable ſtructure had been ſurrendered to the rapacity of Henry VIII. in 1540, and having been partly unroofed during the ſame year, had experienced a rapid decay. It continued, however, along with the ſacred ground adjoining to it, to be a depoſitary for the dead, and part of the family of the Courtenays had for ſome centuries repoſed in vaults built on the outſide of the great weſt entrance of the church. In a ſpot adjacent to this ancient cemetry lay alſo the remains of the father of Edward, and hither filial piety was now conducting the young warrior, as the gathering ſhades of evening dropped their deep gray tints on all round.

The ſolemn ſtillneſs of the air, the tremulous and uncertain light through which every object appeared, the ſoothing murmur of the water, whoſe diſtant track could be diſcovered only by the white

white vapour which hovered on its ſurface, together with the ſedate and ſweeping movement of the melancholy owl, as it ſailed ſlowly and conſpicuouſly down the valley, had all a natural tendency to induce a ſtate of mind more than uſually ſuſceptible of awful impreſſions. Over Edward, prediſpoſed to ſerious reflection by the ſacred purport of his viſit, they exerted a powerful dominion, and he entered the precincts of the abbey in deep meditation on the poſſibility of the re-appearance of the departed.

The view of the abbey too, diſmantled and falling faſt to decay, preſented an image of departed greatneſs admirably calculated to awaken recollection of the mutability and tranſient nature of all human poſſeſſions. Its fine Gothic windows and arches ſtreaming with ivy, were only juſt perceptible through the duſk as Edward reached the conſecrated ground, where, kneeling down at the tomb of his father, he remained for ſome time abſorbed in the tender indulgence of ſorrow. Having cloſed, however, his pious petitions for the ſoul of the deceaſed, he was riſing from the hallowed mould, and about to retrace his pathway homewards, when a dim light glimmering from amid the ruins, arreſted his attention. Greatly aſtoniſhed at a phenomenon ſo ſingular, and ſuddenly calling to remembrance the ghaſtly appearance and fearful reports made by his ſervants, he ſtood for ſome moments riveted to the ſpot, with his eyes fixed on the light, which ſtill continued to gleam ſteadily, though faintly, from the ſame quarter. Determined, however, to aſcertain from what cauſe it proceeded, and almoſt aſhamed of the childiſh apprehenſions he had betrayed, he cautiouſly, and without making the leaſt noiſe, approached the weſt entrance of the church; here the light however appeared to iſſue from the choir, which being at a conſiderable diſtance, and toward the other end of the building, he glided along its exterior, and paſſing the refectory and chapter-houſe, re-entered the church by the ſouth portal near the choir. With footſteps light as the air he moved along the damp and mouldered pavement, while pale rays gleaming from afar, faintly glanced on the ſhafts of ſome pillars ſeen in diſtant perſpective down the great aiſle. Having now entered the choir, he could diſtinctly perceive the place from whence the light proceeded, and on approaching ſtill nearer, dimly diſtinguiſhed a human form kneeling oppoſite to it. Not an accent, however, reached his ear, and, except the ruſtling noiſe occaſioned by the flight of ſome night-birds along remote parts of the ruin, a deep and awful ſilence prevailed.

The curioſity of Courtenay being now ſtrongly excited, though mingled with ſome degree of apprehenſion and wonder, he determined to aſcertain, if poſſible, who the ſtranger was, and from what motives he viſited, at ſo unuſual an hour, a place ſo ſolitary and deſerted; paſſing therefore noiſeleſs along one of the ſide iſles, ſeparated from the choir by a kind of elegant lattice work, he at length ſtood parallel with the ſpot where the figure was ſituated, and had a perfect ſide-view of the object of his ſearch. It appeared to be a middle-aged man, who was kneeling on a white marble ſlab near the great altar, and before a ſmall niche in the ſcreen, which divides the choir from the eaſt end of the church; in the niche was placed a lamp and crucifix; he had round him a coarſe black garment bound with a leathern girdle, but no covering on his head, and as the light gleamed upon his features, Edward was ſhocked at the deſpair that ſeemed fixed in their expreſſion; his hands were claſped together, his eyes turned toward heaven, and heavy and convulſive ſighs at intervals eſcaped from his boſom, while the breeze of night, lifting at times his diſordered hair, added peculiar wildneſs to a countenance which, though elegantly moulded, was of ghaſtly paleneſs, and had a ſternneſs and ſeverity in its aſpect, and every now and then diſplayed ſuch an acute ſenſe of conſcious guilt, as chilled the beholder, and almoſt ſuppreſſed the riſing emotions of pity. Edward, who had impatiently witneſſed this extraordinary ſcene, was about to addreſs the unhappy man, when groans, as from a ſpirit in torture, and which ſeemed to rend the very boſom from which they iſſued, prevented his intention, and he beheld the miſerable ſtranger proſtrate in agony on the marble. In a few minutes, however, he aroſe, and drawing from beneath his garment an unſheathed ſword, held it ſtretched in his hands toward heaven, while his countenance aſſumed ſtill deeper marks of horror, and his eyes glared

glared with the lightning of frenzy. At this inſtant, when apprehenſive of the event, Edward deemed it highly neceſſary to interfere, and when ſtepping forward with that view, his purpoſe was ſuddenly arreſted by the ſound of diſtant muſic, which ſtealing along the remote parts of the abbey, in notes that breathed a ſoothing and delicious harmony, ſeemed the work of enchantment, or to ariſe from the viewleſs harps of ſpirits of the bleſt. Over the agitated ſoul of the ſtranger it appeared to diffuſe the balm of peace; his features became leſs rigid and ſtern, his eyes aſſumed a milder expreſſion; he croſſed his arms in meek ſubmiſſion on his boſom, and as the tones, now ſwelling with the richeſt melody of heaven, now tremulouſly dying away in accents of the moſt ravithing ſweetneſs, approached ſtill nearer, the tears ſtarted in his eyes, and courſing down his cheeks, bathed the deadly inſtrument, yet gleaming in his graſp; this, however, with a heavy ſigh, he now placed in a niche, and bowing gently forward, ſeemed to pray devoutly; the convulſions which had ſhaken his frame ceaſed: tranquillity ſat upon his brow, while in ſtrains that melted into holy rapture every harſh emotion, the ſame celeſtial muſic ſtill paſſed along the air, and filled the compaſs of the abbey.

Courtenay, whoſe every faculty had been nearly abſorbed through the influence of this unſeen minſtrelſy, had yet witneſſed with ſincere pleaſure the favourable change in the mind and countenance of the ſtranger, who ſtill knelt before the lamp, by whoſe pale light he beheld a perfect reſignation to tranquillize thoſe features, which a few minutes before had been diſtorted by the ſtruggles of remorſe; for ſuch had been the ſoothing and ſalutary effects of harmony in allaying the perturbations of a wounded and ſelf-accuſing ſpirit, that hope now cheered the boſom ſo recently the manſion of deſpair.

While Edward, in ſacred regard to the nobleſt feelings of humanity, forebore to interrupt the progreſs of emotions ſo friendly to virtue and contrition, the muſic, which had gradually, and with many a dying cloſe, breathed fainter and fainter on the ear, now, in tones that whiſpered peace and mercy, and which ſounded ſweet as the accents of departed ſaints, melted into air, and deep ſilence again pervaded the abbey. This, however, continued not long, for in a few moments was heard the echo of light footſteps, and preſently Courtenay, by the glimmering of the lamp, indiſtinctly beheld ſome object which, gliding rapidly up the choir, moved toward the ſpot where the ſtranger was yet kneeling. His aſtoniſhment was increaſed when, on its approaching nearer, he could perceive the form of a young and elegant woman. She was clothed perfectly in white, except where the veſt was bound by a black zone, and over her ſhoulders flowed negligently a profuſion of light brown hair. A ſmile of the moſt winning ſweetneſs played upon her features, though the dewy luſtre of her eye, and the tears that lingered on her cheek, revealed the ſtruggles of the heart. The ſtranger, who had riſen at her approach, embraced her with the moſt affectionate emotion; they were both ſilent, however, and both now kneeling on the marble ſlab, employed ſome time in prayer. Nothing ever appeared to Courtenay more intereſting than the countenance of this beautiful young woman, thus lighted up by all the ſenſibility of acute feeling: her eyes bathed in tears, and lifted toward heaven, beamed forth an expreſſion truly angelic, while the exquiſite delicacy of her complexion and features, over which the penſive graces had diffuſed their moſt faſcinating charms, together with the ſimplicity and energy of her devotion, as with claſped hands and trembling lips ſhe implored the aſſiſtance of the divine Spirit, formed a picture worthy of the canvas of Raphael.

Edward now ſaw before him the cauſe of thoſe rumours and fears, which had been circulated with ſo much induſtry in the neighbourhood; for, ſince the appearance of this amiable young woman, he had been perfectly convinced that the muſic to which he had lately liſtned with ſo much rapture, had its origin with her. In a ſtill night theſe ſounds might be heard to ſome diſtance, and, together with the glimmering of the light, would occaſion no ſmall alarm to the peaſant, who ſhould happen at that time to be paſſing near the abbey, and whoſe apprehenſions, thus excited, might eaſily create ſome imaginary being the offſpring of ignorance and terror; or perhaps ſome pilgrim, more daring than

than the reſt, had penetrated the interior of the ruin, and had probably beheld one of the very ſtriking figures now preſent to his eyes. This, without further enquiry, he had deemed what indeed would, at firſt, be the ſurmiſe of any ſpectator, ſome viſion of another world, and had thus ſtrengthened the ſuperſtition of the country, and protected the ſecluſion of the ſtrangers.

As theſe reflections were paſſing through his mind, the intereſting objects which had given them birth, had riſen from their kneeling poſture, and after interchanging looks of mingled gratitude and delight, were arm in arm retiring from the ſacred marble, when Edward, whoſe eagerneſs to diſcover the motives of the elder ſtranger's conduct had been greatly augmented ſince the appearance of his fair companion, determined, if poſſible, to trace them to the place of their abode. Entering the choir therefore, by one of the lateral doors, he followed them with ſlow and ſilent footſteps, preſerving ſuch a diſtance as, he thought, might prevent the lamp from revealing his perſon. He had purſued them in this manner unobſerved through the choir, but upon their ſuddenly turning at an acute angle to enter the cloyſters, the light ſtreaming faintly on his figure, diſcovered him to the younger ſtranger, who, uttering a loud ſhriek, leaned trembling on the arm of her friend.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ON VISITING

THE MOUNT AT DROMORE *.

CAN mad Ambition's tumults have embru'd
This peaceful ſcene in bloody war and wrong?
Did Vice and Envy ever here intrude,
And change to ſighs the ſhepherd's ſimple ſong?

Yes! raging Diſcord from her mother fell;
On ſounding pinions oft has ta'en her flight
Down to the peaſant's cot, in lonely dell,
Or ſoar'd aloft above empyrean height.

Hear the hoarſe murmur of yon rapid flood,
Whoſe Genius oft in Fancy's eye appears,
Clad in the dreadful robe of clotted blood,
And laves his gloomy ſides with widows' tears.

Hear the ſad ſpirits of yon ruin'd tower †;
Hiſtoric facts of dreadful import tell,
How that in dark Oblivion's iron bower,
Heroic worth has oft been doom'd to dwell.

Perhaps this *Mount* by Daniſh tyrants rear'd,
Prov'd a ſafe refuge in the dreadful hour,
When in the face of war their ſoldiers fear'd,
Or when their ſubjects ſcorn'd their Princes' power.

Perhaps 'twas faſhion'd by an army's hands;
Where ſome brave hero breath'd his laſt in war;
Now an eternal monument it ſtands,
Which ſeems to ſtrike the flaky clouds from far.

Perhaps this Moat impetuous ran with blood;
The blood of heroes on the mountain ſlain;
A crimſon tinge diſtain'd the ſilver flood,
Which bore their ſhields and helmets to the main.

While at his breaſt a thouſand ſwords were rear'd,
Some dart ill-omen'd at their chief o'erthrown;
Great even in his death the prince appear'd,
Nor prov'd himſelf unworthy of a throne.

Methinks I ſee the warrior ſtretch'd in gore;
From ev'ry wound the blood appears to ſtream;

His

* "This Mount is ſituated at the North-eaſt extremity of the town, above the river Lagan; its circumference nearly ſix hundred feet, the perpendicular height near ſixty feet, the diameter at the ſummit fifty-five feet; the whole ſurrounded by a rampart and battlement: the trench, which terminates in a precipice, has two branches embracing a ſquare fort of an hundred feet in diameter. From the Lagan to this ancient fortification is a covered way upon the deſcent of the precipice two hundred and ſixty feet in length, ſeven feet wide, and nine feet deep."

Appendix to Mr Dubordieu's Statiſtical Survey of the County of Down.

† The old Caſtle of Dromore.

His widow'd wife bewails her ſpouſe—no more,
And mourns the ſigns of life's departing beam.

Ah! what avails to him the fond embrace?
Or her ſad grief whoſe ſighs affright the air?
While many a kiſs imprints his clay-cold face,
Her pallid cheeks bedewed with many a tear?

Oh! curſt Contention! ſource of ev'ry woe,
How rank the harveſt planted by thee grew!
Thou taught'ſt us firſt the javelin how to throw,
Nor fear tho' arrows drench'd in poiſon flew.

Hence, ſnaky power! miſhapen Diſcord, fly!
Who rend'ſt the bands of ſocial love in twain;
As when the thiſtle's flower in air does lie,
Borne on the blaſt 'tis ſcattered o'er the plain.

Search but the records of the paſſing day,
Which ſtill will ſtain contention's ample page;
There wilt thou find unbounded luſt of ſway
Mix'd with remorſe and diſappointed rage.

Behold yon evening vapour like to gold,
Out-ſtretch'd along the horizontal ſky;
To proud ambition in all ages roll'd,
Ting'd with each glittering ray that paſſes by.

But vain the honor is, and vain the praiſe,
Whereon contention's bloody torrents flow;
'Tis but a gloomy monument we raiſe,
To teach our ſons the bitterneſs of woe.

Belfaſt, Sept. 4. 1802. T. R. Robinson*.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

ELEGY,

WRITTEN DURING AN INDISPOSITION, *May* 1802.

LONG have I wiſh'd for Spring's returning gleam,
Thro' flow'ry fields, and verdant meads to rove;
To ſtretch, at eaſe, beſide ſome limpid ſtream,
And hear the birds make vocal ev'ry grove.

Yes,—Spring's return'd; the fields and meads are gay,
The limped ſtreams with vernant beauties crown'd;
The feather'd people chant th' harmonious lay,
While thouſand loves, and graces, dance around.

But ah! for me! how vain the ſweets of Spring,
I ſcarcely taſte the joys theſe ſcenes afford;
Since they to me nor ought of pleaſure bring,
Nor have they health, long loſt, long ſought, reſtor'd.

Hebean Health! ah! why ſo early fled?
Why leave me thus expos'd to ſickneſs' rage?
Ere Time had o'er my brows his winter ſhed,
Ere ſunk beneath the leaden hand of age?

Ah! what avails a Locke's, or Newton's lore,
Or all the riches Crœſus e'er con'd boaſt;
Or all the wealth of fartheſt India's ſhore,
If health, the beſt, the pureſt, gem be loſt?

Come, roſeate Health! deſcend from native ſkies,
Liſt to your vot'ry's call, and haſte away;
Bring, too, your rural ſiſter Exerciſe,
And range with me theſe fairy ſcenes ſo gay.

† Bruſh o'er the lawn, the fir-clad hill invade,
Mark where the lake its cryſtal face extends;
Haſte to the glen, and liſt the hoarſe caſcade,
Or ſtray where Lagan's gentle current bends.

The Daniſh Monnt ‡ aſcend, whoſe top ſublime
O'erlooks the Town, in humble vale diſcloſ'd;
Yon rugged pile § that mocks the wrath of Time,
Is there to Percy's ſplendid dome oppos'd.

When with the varied landſcape's beauties tir'd,
In Flora's walks attend each op'ning flower;
Or if by Fancy's pleaſing dreams inſpir'd,
Invoke the Muſe in ſome ſequeſter'd bower.

Ye Powers propitious that preſide o'er man!
Give me to turn th' inſtructive volumes o'er; The

* For an account of this wonderful boy, who is only *nine years old*, ſee our laſt Number, p. 301.—*Editor.*

† The ſurrounding ſcenery of Dromore Houſe.

‡ The old Daniſh Mount of Dromore. riſing on the Eaſt ſide of the town, yields a fine proſpect of the town, the river Lagan, and the adjacent country.

§ The old Caſtle of Dromore.

The Wiſdom of old Greece, and Rome, to ſcan;
Come, Health, with theſe, and then,—I aſk no more.

Dromore. W. CUNNINGHAM.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

EPIGRAM

ON MR C——Y, PRINTER IN DUBLIN, TURNING COAL-MERCHANT.

By JOHN MACAULAY, *Eſq. M. R. I. A.*

FRIEND C—y's genius mocks control,
His zeal is over-flowing;
No more allow'd to *blow the Coal*,
He'll furniſh *Coal for blowing*.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

LINES

ON VISITING THE GRAVE OF A YOUNG LADY.

O Thou pale moon, whoſe feeble, glimmering ray,
The weary traveller hails with grateful joy,
At midnight hour, direct my wand'ring way,
To yonder ſpot, where Nancy's aſhes lye.

The howling wind, the ſtream that murmurs by,
The church yard echoing with the night-bird's cries,
Prepare for feelings tinged in ſorrow's dye,
That baniſh pride, and make the wand'rer wiſe.

Methinks even here I ſee the angel ſmile—
Her bounteous hand, her tear in pity ſhed;
Methinks, even here, her words my care beguile,
Till every thought, but thoſe of joy, be fled.

But ah! whene'er this graſs-grown grave I view,
Theſe viſions vaniſh, formed by fancy's power;
Cloſed are thoſe eyes, that mocked the pearly dew,
And cold thoſe lips, that cheered misfortune's hour.

Ere ſtern Diſeaſe his fatal dart had caſt——
But why recall what mocks expreſſion's power?
Think on the future, and forget the paſt,
Is Reaſon's ſolace in affliction's hour.

The lover's tears may ceaſe at laſt to flow,
The huſband may forget his kindred ſoul;
But here my friendſhip's pure and ſteady glow,
Time cannot cool, nor human power controul.

Ye vainly proud, who riot in youth's bloom,
And on the broken reeds of wealth rely,
O were you here, beſide this hallowed tomb,
Your pride would leave you, and your folly fly.

Now, thou pale moon, whoſe feeble, glimmering ray
Deſcends with ſilent pace the Weſtern ſky,
At morning's dawn direct my wandering way
From this chill ſpot, where Nancy's aſhes lye.

EDINBURGH, *Geo. Square*, *November* 22. 1802. } *D. B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

STANZAS

WRITTEN ON RETURNING TO TRAQUAIR MANSE, *Nov.* 4. 1802.

YE ſhady groves, ye verdant vales,
To which I lately bade adieu!
Again I come to breathe your gales,
Again to ſpend my days with you!—
With eager ſtep I run to view
Each plant, each flower, I nurs'd before,
And greet the trees of various hue
That ſhade, ſweet *Quair*, thy winding ſhore!

Now, Memory! by thy magic power,
A thouſand heart-felt joys I ſhare!
And live again each happy hour,
I paſs'd upon the banks of *Quair!*
Beneath this tree I read, and there
With Love and Friendſhip us'd to ſtray;
Here penſive mus'd, beguiling Care,
And pour'd the wild enthuſiaſt lay!

And oft, within theſe hallow'd walls,
Religion taught my tongue to ſhow,
The Pain which to the Wicked falls,
The Pleaſure which the Righteous know:
That all the joys from CHRIST that flow—
—Sure pledge of bleſs above the ſky—
Are gifts GOD only can beſtow
And conſcious Innocence enjoy!

Oh! happy days! whoſe actions pure
Not only purchaſe preſent joy,
But fill with bleſs the future hour,
And bear Reflection's piercing eye!
Then, Virtue, rule my heart, that I
Still in thy flowery paths may ſtray;
And then when Sorrow ſhrouds the ſky,
Thy ſunſhine ſhall illume my way!—

Tho' now no more the feathery train
Feel native Muſic's various powers!
Tho' now no more the graſſy plain
Is gemm'd with fragrance-breathing flowers!
Tho' now no more the wild-briar ſhowers
Its roſes in the ruſtling gales;
Yet I, enraptur'd, range theſe bowers,
Theſe ſylvan bowers and rural vales!

There are, who thro' the Country roam,
And Nature's bluſhing beauties trace,
When, fann'd by Summer-breezes, bloom
The roſes on her ſmiling face!

But

But when, in Autumn's cold embrace,
Her cheek grows pale, with chilly ſhowers,
They, trembling, fly with rapid pace,
And ſeek the City's ſmoky towers!

But, Nature! all thy various forms
With tranſport make my boſom glow,
Ev'n when dread Winter, wrapt in ſtorms,
Frowns on yon Mountain's barren brow,
And o'er the vallies pours his ſnow,
And binds the floods in icy chains,
And bids his howling whirlwinds blow,
Thro' leafleſs groves, and naked plains!

Ye Beaſts, that o'er the mountain rove!
Ye fowls, that wing the foreſt through!
Securely range the hill or grove,
My breaſt no hatred bears to you!
To Nature's tender feelings true,
My hand would all your wants ſupply;
And while ſtern Winter reigns, I'll view
Your ſorrows with a brother's eye!

For ſure the Turtle's wailing note
Slow-echoing from the blaſted tree;
The Grouſe their native hills forgot,
Thick cluſtering on the barren lea;
The tim'rous Hare, by want's decree,
Driven to the garden from the brake;
Muſt ſtrike the chords of ſympathy,
And feelings dear to Pity wake!

In all the fervency of prayer,
Oft have I wiſh'd a peaceful home!
Where I with Nature might repair,
And breathe the gales that waft perfume!
And now that happy day is come;
Apart with Nature I can ſtray,
Where ſtreamlets pour, where foreſts bloom!
T' inſpire the Poet's ſimple lay!

But I, thus highly favour'd, ſhou'd
To greater acts of virtue riſe;
None, but the generous, wiſe, and good,
Repay the bounties of the ſkies.
Heaven gives to thoſe the nobleſt prize
Who live not for themſelves alone.—
Curs'd is the wretch, who knows no joys,
Who knows no ſorrows—but his own!

To ſmooth the ruffled bed of Pain;
To wipe the tear from Mis'ry's eye;
To aid, ere modeſt Want complain;
To catch Misfortune's ſecret ſigh;
With tranſport make the heart beat high,
The feelings of the ſoul refine,
Prepare for bliſs above the ſky!—
May then that glorious taſk be mine!

My heart, by Nature, ſocial, warm,
Shall be to Worth and Genius kind;
And Friendſhip, in his *Brewſter*'s form,
An open door ſhall ever find!
To human goodneſs never blind,
To human weakneſs not ſevere;
For all the charities, which bind
Man cloſe to man, to me are dear!

But ſhould my *Nancy* deign to prove
Theſe joys, and with the Poet ſtray,
The ſoul of harmony and love
Would burſt from ev'ry vocal ſpray!—
Yes, come, my *Nancy!* come away!
No joy I know depriv'd of you:
Sweet ſubject of my tendereſt lay!
Sweet object of my earlieſt vow!

Domeſtic Happineſs! thy name
Is muſic to my raviſh'd ear!
No foreign joys my breaſt inflame,
No wiſh that craves when thou art near!
Thy artleſs ſmile to me is dear,
And on thy ſteps for ever wait;
Love, Friendſhip, Virtue, Peace ſincere,
And ſweet Content in ev'ry ſtate!

But ſay, can Man thus baniſh Cares,
And crown with joy the paſſing hours?—
No,—all the pleaſure which he ſhares
Thy hand, my GOD, around him ſhowers!
Thou then muſt give to me the powers
T' enjoy the bleſs that now appears,
And guard, from blight, Hope's faireſt flowers,
To crown the brow of future years!

Riſe, then, my ſoul! in raptures riſe!
T' exalt the GOD, to whom belong
Life, and the joys which Life ſupplies;
Who guards thy days from ev'ry wrong!
Shall ſullen ſilence bind my tongue!—
No! while I tread life's various ways,
I'll, grateful, join the general ſong
Which Nature utters in his praiſe!

Traquair Manſe. *J. N.*

SONNET.

To ROBERT ANDERSON, M. D. *returning from Dromore.*

LET Iriſh minſtrels hail the Muſes' friend,
And mitred PERCY ope his claſſic ſtore,
To charm his welcome gueſt with ancient lore;
Whilſt Taſte and courteous Elegance attend,
And cloudleſs ſkies their chearful influence lend.
Let Celtic harps convoy thee to the ſhore,
Hymning ſad ſtrains when thou art ſeen no more!
Yet ſpeedily thy footſteps hither bend;
Come, where thy heart benign hath long been dear;
Come, from the mourner's eye the tear to wipe;
For now the red-breaſt, with his wint'ry pipe,
Foretells the bitter ſeaſon draweth near;
Britain no longer can her friend reſign,
When rich and poor ſhall need benevolence like thine.

EDINBURGH, *October* 16. 1802. *H.*

For

Viri Doctiſſimi DAVIDIS DOIG, *LL.D.*
Epitaphium, ab Ipsomet Scriptum.

EDIDICI quædam, perlegi plura, notavi
Pauculà; cum domino mox peritura ſuo.
Lubrica Pieriæ captabam præmia palmæ,
Credulus, ingenio heu nimis alta meo!
Extincto, famam ruituro creſcere ſaxo.
Poſſe putem, vivo quæ mihi nulla fuit?
Non omnis moriar; ridebit munus inane,
Carminis ac tumuli, ſpiritus alta petens.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

VERSES,

ON HEARING THE RED-BREAST SING.

TELL me, poor bird, why from the lonely wood
Thou fly'ſt, to haunts where buſtling mortals throng;
Does ſorrow in thy tender boſom brood,
Inſpire thy artleſs, melancholy ſong?

Thou ſaw'ſt, perhaps, the flowers of ſummer fade,
Saw'ſt ſtormy winter ſcowling in the rear;
The leafy bower in deſolation laid,
Thy little fluttering heart was ſmit with fear.

Thou ſing'ſt thy ſong to touch the human heart,
A heart to which thoul't often plead in vain;
Thy note to him no mercy will impart,
Who hears his brother mourn, nor feels his pain.

Wilt thou, O man! the ſuppliant ſtranger ſpurn,
By dire miſfortune driven from his home?
From his ſad tale, ah! can'ſt thou heedleſs turn,
And bid him through a cruel world to roam?

If pity ſpeaks not in the Red-breaſt's ſong,—
If Nature's ſweeteſt note ne'er touch'd thy heart;
Its harmleſs life allow it to prolong,
And from thy door in ſafety to depart.

Ah! think you ſee it pining in the cold,
To thee for mercy raiſe a hopeleſs eye;
The tear of pity can'ſt thou ſtill withhold,
Unfeeling turn, and leave the wretch to die?

Though man unmindful hears thy piteous moan,
Doom'd tho' thou art to bear the bitter blaſt:
Ere a few months ſhall o'er thy head have flown,
Nature ſhall glad thy note;—the ſtorm is paſt.

To thee, perhaps, the Spring may yet return;
To thee return the meſſenger of peace:
The flame of joy may in thy boſom burn,
And the deep note of ſorrow yet may ceaſe.

Like thee, poor bird, I ſolitary ſing;—
The happy hours of youth I ſadly mourn;
To me no joy returning ſuns can bring,
No balm can cure this heart with anguiſh torn.

Oh that, like thee, I'd ſeen the wint'ry ſtorm,
E'er its relentleſs pow'r had laid me low!
From human haunts I'd bore my ſhatter'd form,
And to the deſart pour'd the note of wo!

W.

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Observations on the Antiquities, Inscriptions, &c. found at Babylon, has lately been published at Copenhagen by Professor Munter, accompanied with a dissertation on the Carthaginian and Vandalic medals.

Principal Brown of Aberdeen, author of the much-admired essay upon Scepticism and Dogmatism, is preparing a volume of sermons, which will be published at Edinburgh in the course of the Spring.

A new edition of Mr Campbell's Pleasures of Hope is about to be published by Subscription, for the benefit of the author, in one volume quarto, price One Guinea, in boards. It will be ornamented with fine engravings by the best London artists, and will issue, we believe, from the elegant press of Mr Ballantyne of Kelso. The republication of this work, we trust, will meet with that liberal encouragement to which the genius of the author, and the merit of his poem, are unquestionably entitled. Its value will be enhanced by the addition of several poems hitherto unpublished.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a translation of Fenelon's Lives of the ancient Philosophers, accompanied with original notes, and a life of the author, by John Cormack.

A volume of practical sermons is about to be published by the Rev. Richard Warner, Bath.

A translation of Fourcroy's System of chemical knowledge, by Mr Nicholson, is in the press, and will be speedily published.

At the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Rowen, the following prize question was proposed: What are the proper means of conducting agriculture, on the department of the Lower Seine, to that degree of perfection of which the department is susceptible? the prize is a golden medal of 300 francs.

Mr Fox, we understand, has been very successful in his researches among the manuscripts of Paris relating to the House of Stuart. His history of the Revolution in 1688, therefore, will probably be prepared for the press as soon as possible.

A Mr Woodward has lately conceived a theory of the sun, in which he supposes that planet to be a great orb of pure matter of electricity.

The celebrated La Lande has announced it as highly probable, that, in the course of this winter, we shall have a great deal of rain, with only a month of slight interrupted frosts.

The entire works of Hume, Robertson, Adam Smith, Lord Kaimes, Adam Ferguson, and Blair, all Scotsmen, have been reprinted in English at Basil, in Switzerland.

A third edition of Bloomfield's Farmer's Boy; a cheap edition of Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric, and an excellent edition of Cox's Switzerland, have been published at Leipsic.

Mr Remnich, *Licentiate*, well known as a translator of languages, announces that his commercial Dictionary, in nine languages, of which eight parts have already appeared, will be completed in October.

The Travels of Mr Holcroft through part of Germany, Holland, Flanders, and France, will be published in Spring.

An

An Inquiry into the colonial policy of the European powers, by Henry Brougham, jun. Eſq. is in the preſs, and will be ſpeedily publiſhed.

Mr Thelwall is about to publiſh an outline of his Lectures on the theory and practice of Elocution, which he intends to deliver, on a larger ſcale than formerly, at Liverpool, Manchester, and Edinburgh.

Dr Beaufort, of Collon, has announced a work in two quarto volumes, entitled *a Statiſtical and Picturesque* Sketch of the preſent ſtate of Ireland.

A periodical work on Philology, entitled *Commentarii Societatis Philologicæ Lipſienſis Ed. curavit* CHRISTIANUS DANIEL BECKIUS, *Vol. I. Part I.* is now publiſhing at Leipſic.

Two ſcientific Gentlemen, Don BADIA LE BLEIC, for Geography; and S. De NORMAS CLEMENTE, for Natural Hiſtory, are about to be ſent by the Court of Madrid, to the interior of Africa. It is their intention to come to Britain, for the purpoſe of procuring mathematical and aſtronomical inſtruments, and of conferring with Mr PARK and the members of the African Society.

The ſecond number of a work entitled "A Deſcription of typographical rarities and remarkable Manuſcripts," has lately been publiſhed by GOTTHELF FISCHER, Profeſſor and Librarian at Mentz.

Travels in Denmark and Sweden, by LOUIS DE BOISGELIN, a Knight of Malta, are announced, from the French.

A Tranſlation is announced at London of a poſthumous work of VOLTAIRE's, which has appeared at Paris.

A volume of Sermons, by the Rev. JOHN PRIOR ESTLIN, of Briſtol, will be publiſhed in a few days.

An edition of CHATTERTON's works, undertaken for the benefit of his Siſter, will ſoon appear. So much new matter has been diſcovered, that it has been found neceſſary to add a third volume.

A ſet of very uſeful Tables, for the purchaſing and renewing of leaſes, both for terms of years certain, and for lives; together with rules for determining the value of the *reverſion* of purchaſes after any ſhorter term, will ſhortly be publiſhed by FRANCIS BAILY, of the Stock Exchange.

The Rev. Johnſon Grant, of Frodſham, is engaged in a work on the duties of a Curate in a large pariſh or market town.

A new edition of Ignatius Sancho's letters will ſoon appear, containing a *fac ſimile* of Sterne's original letter on the Slave trade.

Mr RITSON has in the preſs a curious work, tending to ſhew, that abſtinence from animal food is a moral and indiſpenſible duty.

Dr Walker is about to publiſh General obſervations on the conſtitution of Women, and on ſome of the Diſeaſes to which they are peculiarly liable.

In the courſe of the winter, Mr PRATT will publiſh his Foreign Gleanings through Wales, Holland, and Weſtphalia.

A tranſlation of Geſſner's life of Lavater, containing ſome poſthumous works of that celebrated character, is announced by Mr CRABB.

German and Engliſh dialogues, with a collection of Idioms, has lately been publiſhed by Mr COMPE of Hamburgh. This work is highly uſeful for thoſe who are deſirous to learn the German Languages.

A voyage by the Spaniards to the South Seas, with ſomething new relative to Otaheite, in one vol. 8vo. has lately made its appearance in Germany.

A curious work has been publiſhed on the continent, entitled, "Characteriſtic traits of the reigning monarch of Pruſſia, Frederic William III." ſuppoſed to have been written by Monſ. DE HELD, when confined in the fortreſs of Colberg.

M. Mechain, who ſucceeded Caſſini in the Royal Obſervatory at Paris, is to ſet off this winter for Spain, by order of the French Government. He is to viſit the Balcares, and to continue the meaſurement of the meridian of France, as it paſſes over thoſe iſlands.

A Bibliographical Catalogue, forming 2 or 3 vols. 12mo. is in the preſs. It will include De Bure, Oſmont, Bayer, De la Caille, Maittaire, and ſelections from the Harleian Catalogue.

A new edition of that venerable record, Domeſday Book, with an introduction and notes, is now in preparation for the preſs, in purſuance of the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons for the publication of records, &c.

A new Tranſlation of Appollonius Rhodius, by Mr William Preſton, of Dublin, will ſhortly appear.

Dr Edward Stevens is compiling a Natural Hiſtory of St Domingo. The materials of this work were chiefly collected during his reſidence in that iſland as Conſul-general of the United States of America. It will contain deſcriptions of more then 1600 indigenous plants, accompanied with engravings by the beſt American artiſts.

A Courſe of Lectures on Zoonomia; or, the Laws of the Animal Life, by the late Dr Garnett, will be printed at the preſs of the Royal Inſtitution, for the Benefit of his family.

A complete and improved tranſlation of Paſcal's Thoughts on Religion, with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, recently obtained from authentic ſources, is announced.

Coloured Figures, to elucidate the Mineralogy

neralogy of Great Britain, will ſhortly be publiſhed by Mr James Sowerby.

A new edition, in 6 vols. 8vo. of the Proſe Works of Milton, is in the preſs, to match the edition of his poetical works, lately publiſhed by Mr Todd, in 6 vols.

Dr Alderſon, of Hull, has iſſued propoſals for eſtabliſhing a Commercial College in that town; the objects of which are—1. To obtain for men of buſineſs preciſe information on the nature and value of every article of commerce, whether crude or manufactured. 2. To point out to them the quarter from which ſuch articles may be beſt procured. 3. To render ſuch perſons acquainted with the various proceſſes by which theſe commodities are rendered marketable; and. 4. To inſtruct them in the languages of the different countries, to which the objects of commercial intercourſe may lead them.

The ſubſcribers to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe have voted the ſum of £2000, for the purpoſe of encouraging the building of Life Boats on different parts of the coaſts of the United Kingdom. Mr Greathead, of South Shields, is now engaged in building them for various places.

The Library of St Mark, at Venice, is ſaid to contain a curious Marine Chart of the American Seas, by Bianchi, finiſhed before the Voyages and Diſcoveries of Americus Veſputius, and on which the Iſlands called Antilles are marked. This chart, which, if genuine, would ſeem to prove that the Europeans had ſome knowledge before the diſcoveries of Americus, will be ſhortly publiſhed by Morelli, the Librarian.

During the laſt 20 years, the reading propenſity has ſo increaſed amongſt every claſs of people in Germany, that in the proteſtant part only there are from 800 to 1000 circulating libraries, in moſt of which, however, novels and plays are principally read. Hence the incredible number of novels that every year, make their appearance at the Leipſic Book Fairs; as the publiſhers calculate that, be the production good or bad, they will be able to diſpoſe of a copy to each circulating library. The larger cities, however, ſeem to vie with each other in the eſtabliſhing of well-planned and well-conducted Reading Inſtitutions. One of the moſt celebrated of theſe is that of Beygang, in Leipſic, which contains more than 60,000 volumes.

From a geographico-ſtatiſtical View of the German Empire, before and after the Peace of Luneville, by M. Von Hoff, it appears that France acquired, by that peace, from 1200 to 1260 ſquare German miles, or nearly one-ninth of the whole empire, which, before the French Revolution, comprehended 11,500 ſquare German miles, 2,300 cities, 3 000 market towns, 95,000 villages, and 28 millions of inhabitants. By the peace, Germany gains the Venetian territory, but loſes on the ſide of France 3,900 000 of inhabitants, that is nearly one-ſeventh of her whole population. The diſmembered portion produces cattle, veniſon, flax, grain, wine, (the moſt eſteemed ſorts, however, grow on the right bank of the Rhine,) gold, ſilver, copper, tin, quickſilver, iron, marble, pit-coal, ſalt, &c. By the ceſſion of the provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, Germany has likewiſe given up ſome of her moſt conſiderable rivers, the Scheldt, the Maeſe, Moſelle, and Saar; the mineral waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, Spa, and Chaufontaine; and the important manufactures of linen, laces, cloth, and leather, in the Low Countries.

The Life of Waſhington, from materials collected by himſelf, is ſhortly expected to make its appearance in America.

The firſt Book Fair held at New York, ſimilar to the famous Fairs of Leipſic and Franckfort, exceeded every hope that was formed of its ſucceſs; Five Hundred and twenty thouſand volumes being ſold. A fair of the ſame kind is about to be eſtabliſhed at Philadelphia.

Monthly Regiſter for *Nov.* 1802.

A Correct List *of the* Members *returned for the* Imperial Parliament *of* Great Britain, *and* Ireland, 1802.

* Old Members ſitting for New Places. † New Members.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon	Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe
Agmondeſham	T. Drake Tyrwhitt, C. Drake Garrard
Albans, St	W. Stephen Poyntz, Hon. J. W. Grimſtone †
Aldeburgh (Suffolk)	Sir John Aubrey, Bart. Colonel J. M'Mahon †
Aldborough	Charles Duncombe, jun. John Sullivan †

Andover

Andover	T. Aſheton Smith, Hon. Newton Fellowes †
Angleſea	Hon. Arthur Paget
Appleby	John Courtenay, Philip Francis †
Arundel	Lord Andover †, John Aikins †
Aſhburton	Walker Palk, Sir Hugh Inglis †
Aylesbury	Robert Bent †, James Dupre *
Banbury	Dudley North
Barnſtaple	Sir Edward Pellew †, William Devaynes *
Bath City	Lord John Thynne, John Palmer
Beaumaris Town	Lord Newborough
Bedfordſhire	Hon. St Andrew St John, John Oſborn
Bedford Town	Samuel Whitbread, William Lee Antonie †
Bedwin, Great	Sir R. J. Buxton, Bart. Sir N. Holland †
Beeralſton	William Mitford, Lord Lovaine
Berkſhire	George Vanſittart, Charles Dundas
Berwick (Northumb.)	John Fordyce *, Thomas Hall †
Beverley	Napier Chriſtie Burton, John Wharton †
Bewdley	Miles Peter Andrews
Biſhop's Caſtle	John Robinſon *, William Clive
Bletchingly	James Milnes †, John Benn Walſh
Bodmyn	Joſiah Dupre Porcher †, C. Shaw Lefevre *
Boroughbridge	Hon. John Scott, Edward Berkeley Portman †
Boſiney	Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, John Hiley Addington *
Boſton	Thomas Fydell, William Alexander Madocks †
Brackley	John William Egerton, Samuel Haynes
Bramber	George Sutton *, Henry Joddrell *
Brecon County	Sir Charles Morgan
Brecon Town	Sir Robert Saliſbury, Bart.
Bridgenorth	Iſaac Hawkins Browne, John Whitmore
Bridport	Sir Evan Nepean *, George Barclay
Bridgewater	George Pocock, Jeffreys Allen
Briſtol City	Charles Bragge, Evan Baillie †
Buckinghamſhire	Marquis of Titchfield, Earl Temple
Buckingham Town	Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, Lord Proby †
Callington	Paul Orchard, John Inglett Forteſque
Calne	Joſeph Jekyll, Lord Henry Petty †
ambridgeſhire	Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Lord C. Manners †
Cambridge Town	Robert Manners, Hon. Edward Finch
Cambridge Univerſity	Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Euſton
Camelford	Robert Adair *, John Fonblanque †
Canterbury	Hon. George Watſon, John Baker †
Cardiff	Lord Evelyn James Stuart
Cardiganſhire	Thomas Johnes
Cardigan Town	Hon. John Vaughan
Carliſle City	John Chriſtian Curwen, W. Spencer Stanhope *
Carmarthenſhire	James Hamlyn Williams
Carmarthen Town	John George Philips
Carnarvonſhire	Sir Robert Williams
Carnarvon Town	Hon. Edward Paget
Caſtle Riſing	Peter Iſaac Thelluſſon *, Charles Cheſter
Cheſhire	John William Egerton *, T. Cholmondeley
Cheſter	Lord Belgrave *(now Earl Groſvenor,)* Thomas Groſvenor
Chicheſter	Right Hon. Thomas Steele, George White Thomas
Chippenham	James Dawkins, Charles Brooke †
Chriſtchurch	Right Hon. George Roſe, William Sturges *
Cirenceſter	Sir Robert Preſton, Michael Hicks Beach
Clitheroe	Hon. Robert Curzon, Hon. John Cuſt †
Cockermouth	Robert Ward †, James Graham †
Colcheſter	Robert Thornton, John Denſon *
Corf Caſtle	Henry Banks, Nathaniel Bond

Cornwall	Sir William Lemon, Francis Gregor
Coventry	Nathaniel Jeffries, Captain Barlowe †
Cricklade	Lord Porchester, Thomas Eftcourt
Cumberland	Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. John Lowther
Dartmouth	Edmund Baftard, Right Hon. John Charles Villiers
Denbighſhire	Sir Watkin Williams Wynne
Denbigh Town	Hon. Frederick Weſt †
Derbyſhire	Lord George Auguſtus Henry Cavendiſh, E. Miller Mundy
Derby Town	Edward Coke, Hon. George Walpole
Devizes	Right Hon. Henry Addington, Joſhua Smith
Devonſhire	John N. Baſtard, Sir Lawrence Palk
Dorſetſhire	William Morton Pitt, Francis John Browne
Dorcheſter	Hon. Cropley Aſhley, Francis Fane
Dover	John Spencer Smith †, John Trevanion
Downton	Hon. John William Ward †, Hon. Edward Bouverie
Droitwich	Hon. Andrew Foley, Sir Edward Winnington
Dunwich	Lord Huntingfield, Snowden Barne
Durham County	Sir Ralph Milbanke, Rowland Burdon
Durham City	Ralph John Lambton, Mr Wharton †
Eaſt Looe	John Buller †, Edward Buller †
Edmondſbury, St	Lord Charles Fitzroy †, Lord Hervey
Eſſex	Eliab Harvey †, John Bullock
Eveſham	Patrick Crauford Bruce †, Charles Thelluſſon
Exeter	James Buller *, Sir Charles Bampfylde
Eye	Hon. William Cornwallis, James Cornwallis
Flintſhire	Sir Thomas Moſtyn
Flint Town	Watkin Williams
Fowey	Reginald Pole Carew †, Edward Golding
Gatton	James Daſhwood †, Mark Wood *
Germain, St	Lord Binning †, James Langham †
Glamorganſhire	Thomas Windham
Glouceſterſhire	Hon. G. Granfield Berkely, Marquis of Worceſter
Glouceſter City	John Pitt, Henry Howard
Grampound	B. Hobhouſe *, Sir C. Hawkins
Grantham	Sir William E. Welby †, Thomas Thoroton
Grimſby, Great	Ayſcough Boucherett, J. H. Loft †
Grinſtead, Eaſt	Sir H. Strachey *, Daniel Giles †
Guildford	Lord Cranley, Hon. J. Chapple Norton
Hampſhire	Sir William Heathcote, William Chute
Harwich	John Robinſon, Thomas Myers †
Haſlemere	George Wood, Richard Penn *
Haſtings	Lord Glenbervie *, William Gunning *
Haverfordweſt	Lord Kenſington
Helſton	Lord Fitzharris †, John Penn †
Hereford ſhire	Sir G. Cornewall †, J. G. Cotterell †
Hereford City	John Scudamore, T. Powell Symonds
Hertfordſhire	Hon. P. Lamb †, William Plumer
Hertford Town	Hon. E. Spencer Cowper †, N. Calvert
Hedon	George Johnſtone *, Chriſtopher Saville
Heyteſbury	Right Hon. Charles Abbot *, Viſcount Kirkwall †
Higham Ferrers	Francis Ferrand Foljambe
Hindon	Right Hon. T. Wallace *, John Pedley †
Honiton	George Shum, Sir John Honeywood *
Horſham	Patrick Roſs †, Edward Hilliard †
Huntingdonſhire	Lord Hitchinbrook, Lord Frederic Montague
Huntingdon Town	William Henry Fellowes, John Calvert
Hythe	Matthew White †, Thomas G. Godfrey †
Ilcheſter	Thomas Plummer †, William Hunter †
Ipſwich	Charles Alexander Cricket, Sir Andrew Snape Hammond
St Ives	William Praed, Jonathan Raine †

Kent	Sir William Geary, Filmer Honywood †
King's Lynn	Sir Martin Brown Fokes, W. Walpole †
Kingſton upon Hull	Samuel Thornton, John Stainforth †
Knareſborough	James Hare, Lord John Townſhend
Lancaſhire	Thomas Stanley, John Blackburne
Lancaſter Town	Marquis Douglas, John Dent
Launceſton	Capt. R. H. A. Bennet †, James Brogden
Leiceſterſhire	G. A. L. Keck, Sir E. C. Hartopp
Leiceſter	Samuel Smith, Thomas Babington
Leominſter	Mr Lubock *, Mr Kinnaird †
Lefkeard	Hon. John Eliot, Hon. William Eliot *
Leſtwithiel	Hans Sloane, William Dickinſon, jun. *
Lewes	Lord F. Oſborne *, Henry Shelley †
Litchfield	Thomas Anſon, Sir John Wrotteſley
Lime Regis	Hon. Henry Fane, Hon. Thomas Fane
Lincolnſhire	Charles Chaplin †, Sir Gilbert Heathcote
Lincoln City	Richard Elliſon, Humphrey Sibthorpe
Liverpool.	Banaſtre Tarlton, Iſaac Gaſcoigne
London	Sir J. W. Anderſon, H. C. Combe, C. Price †, W. Curtis
Ludlow	Richard Payne Knight, Hon. Robert Clive
Ludgerſhall	Earl of Dalkeith, Thomas Everett
Lymington	Major general Burrard †, William Manning
Maidſtone	Sir Matthew Bloxam, John Hodſdon Durand †
Maldon	Joſeph H. Strutt, Charles Callis Weſtern
Malmeſbury	Samuel Scott †, Claude Scott †
Malton	Bryan Cooke, Hon. Charles Lawrence Dundas
Marlborough	Right Hon. Lord Bruce, James H. Leigh †
Marlow	Thomas Williams, Owen Williams
Mawe's, St.	Right Hon. William Windham *, Sir William Young
Melcombe Regis	William Garthſhore, Mr. Arbuthnot †
Merionethſhire	Sir Robert Williams Vaughan
Michael's, St.	Robert Dallas †, Robert Sharpe Ainſlie †
Middleſex	George Byng, Sir Francis Burdett, bart.*
Midhurſt	George Smith, Samuel Smith †
Milborne Port	Lord Henry Paget, Hugh Leyceſter †
Minehead	Joen Fownes Luttrell, John Patteſon †
Monmouthſhire	James Rooke, Charles Morgan
Monmouth Town	Lord Charles Somerſet *
Montgomeryſhire	Charles Watkyn Williams Wynne
Montgomery Town	Whitſhed Keane
Morpeth	Lord Morpeth, William Ord †
Newark	Sir Charles Morice Pole †, Sir T. Mannes Sutton
Newcaſtle-under-Lime	Sir R. Lawley †, E. Wilb. Bootle
Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne	Sir Matthew White Ridley, C. J. Brandling
Newport, Cornwall	William Northey, Joſeph Richardſon
Newport, Hants	John Blackburne *, Richard Gervas Ker †
Newtown, Lancaſhire	Thomas Brooke, Peter Patten
Newtown, Hants	Sir Robert Barclay †, Charles Chapman †
Norfolk	Thomas William Coke, Sir Jacob Aſtley
Northallerton	Henry Pierce, Hon. Edward Laſcelles
Northamptonſhire	Francis Dickins, W. Ralph Cartwright
Northampton Town	Hon. Edward Bouverie, Hon. Spencer Percival
Northumberland	Hon. Charles Grey, Thomas Richard Beaumont
Norwich	William Smith *, R. Fellowes †
Nottinghamſhire	Lord W. H. C. Bentinck, C. H. Pierrepont
Nottingham Town	Joſeph Birch †, Sir John Borlaſe Warren
Oakhampton	Mr Strange, Mr Holland †
Orford	Lord R. Seymour Conway, James Trail †
Oxfordſhare	Lord Francis Almaric Spencer, John Fane
Oxford City	Atkyns Wright †, Francis Burton

Oxford Univerſity	Sir William Dolben, Sir William Scott
Pembrokeſhire	Lord Milford
Pembroke Town	Hugh Barlow
Penrhyn	Sir Stephen Luſhington, Sir John Nicholl †
Peterborough City	French Laurence, William Elliot *
Petersfield	Hylton Joliffe, Sergeant William Bu ſt †
Plymouth	Sir William Elford, Philip Langmead †
Plympton	Philip Metcalf *, Mr. Gould †
Pontefract	John Smyth, Richard Benyon †
Poole	John Jeffery, George Garland
Portſmouth	Hon. Thomas Erſkine, John Markham
Preſton	John Horrocks †, Lord Stanley
Queenborough	John Prinſep †, George Peter Moore †
Radnor County	Walter Wilkins
Radnor Town, New	Richard Price
Reading	Charles Shaw Lefevre * Francis Annesley
Redford, Eaſt	Colonel Robert Craufurd † John Jaffray †
Richmond, Yorkſhire	Hon. G. H. L. Dundas, A. Shakeſpear
Rippon	John Heathcote, Sir James Graham
Rocheſter	Sir Sydney Smith † James Hulkes †
Romney, New	John Willett Willett, Manaſſeh Lopez †
Rutland	Gerard Noel Noel, Lord Carbery †
Rye	Lord Hawkeſbury, Thomas Devis Lamb †
Ryegate	Hon. John Somers Cocks, Hon. Joſeph Sidney Yorke
Shropſhire	Sir Richard Hill, John Kynaſton Powell
Saltaſh	Matthew Ruſſell †, Robert Deverell
Sandwich	Sir Philip Stephens, Sir Horace Mann
Sarum, New	Lord Viſcount Folkeſtone *, William Huſſey
Sarum, Old	Nicholas Vanſittart *, Henry Alexander *
Scarborough	Hon. Edmund Phipps, Lord Robert Manners †
Seaford	Richard Joſeph Sullivan †, Charles Roſe Ellis
Shafteſbury	E. Loveden Loveden †, Robert Hurſt †
Shoreham, New	Sir Cecil Biſhopp, Timothy Shelley †
Shrewſbury	Sir William Pulteney, Hon. William Hill
Somerſetſhire	William Gore Langton, William Dickinſon, ſen.
Southampton	James Amyatt, George Henry Roſe
Southwark	Henry Thornton, George Tierney
Staffordſhire	Sir Edward Littleton, Lord G. L. Gower
Stafford Town	Hon. Edward Monckton, Richard Brinſley Sheridan
Stamford	John Leland, Albemarle Bertie
Steyning	James Martyn Lloyd, Robert Hurſt †
Stockbridge	Joſeph Forſter Barham †, George Porter
Sudbury	Sir J. Cox Hippeſley, John Pytches †
Suffolk	Sir Charles Bunbury, Lord Brome
Surrey	Lord William Ruſſell, Sir John Frederick
Suſſex	Hon. Charles Lennox, John Fuller
Tamworth	General William Loftus *, Sir Robert Peele
Taviſtock	Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, Lord Robert Spencer
Taunton	William Moreland, John Hammet
Tewkeſbury	James Martin, Chriſtopher Codrington
Thetford	Thomas Creevy †, John Harriſon
Thirſk	Sir Gregory Page Turner, William Frankland
Tiverton	Right Hon. Dudley Rider, Hon. Richard Rider
Totneſs	John Berkley Burland †, William Adams
Tregony	Marquis of Blandford †, Charles Cockerell †
Truro,	Edward Leveſon Gower †, John Lemon
Walingford	William Lewis Huges †, Sir Francis Sykes
Wareham	John Calcraft, Andrew Strahan *
Warwickſhire	Sir G. A. W. S. Evelyn, D. S. Dugdale †
Warwick Town	Lord Brooke †, Charles Mills †

Wells

Wells City	Clement Tudway, Charles William Taylor
Wendover	Charles Long *, John Smith *
Wenlock	Cecil Foreſter, Hon. A Simpſon
Weobly	Lord George Tynne, Robert Steele †
Weſtbury	William Baldwyn †, Charles Smith *
Weſt Looe	James Buller *, Thomas Smith *
Weſtminſter	Hon. Charles James Fox, Lord Gardner
Weſtmoreland	Sir Richard Le Fleming, James Lowther
Weymouth	Sir James Pulteney, Gabriel Tucker Steward
Whitchurch	Hon. William Broderick, Hon. W. A. Townſend
Wigan	Robert Holt Leigh †, John Hodſon †
Wilton	Lord Viſcount Fitzwilliam, John Spencer
Wiltſhire	Ambroſe Goddard, Hon. Penruddock Wyndham
Winchester City	Sir H. Mildmay *, Sir Richard Gamon
Winchelſea	Robert Ladbroke †, William Moffat †
Windſor	Hon. Robert F Greville, John Williams †
Woodſtock	Sir Henry Daſhwood, Right Hon. C. Abbott *
Wootton Baſſet	Hon. Henry St. John †, R. Williams, jun. †
Worceſterſhire	Hon. Edward Foley, William Lygon
Worceſter City	Abraham Roberts, Joſeph Scott †
Wycombe Chipping	Sir John Daſhwood King, Sir Francis Baring *
Yarmouth, Hampſhire	Jervoiſe Clarke Jervoiſe, James P. Murray †
Yarmouth, Norfolk	Sir Thomas Trowbridge †, T. Jervis †
Yorkſhire	William Wilberforce, Hon. Henry Laſcelles
York	Hon. Lawrence Dundas *, Sir William Mordaunt Milner

COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenſhire	James Ferguſon
Ayrſhire	Colonel William Fullarton
Argyeſhire	Lord J. D. E. H. Campbell
Bamffſhire	Right Hon. Sir William Grant
Berwickſhire	George Baillie
Buteſhire and Caithneſs	Sir John Sinclair
Clackmannanſhire, &c.	W. Douglas M'Lean Clephane †
Dumbartonſhire	James Colquhoun, jun.
Dumfrieſſhire	Sir Robert Lawrie
Edinburghſhire	Robert Dundas
Elginſhire	James Brodie
Fifeſhire	Sir William Erſkine
Forfarſhire	Sir David Carnegie
Haddingtonſhire	Hon. Colonel Charles Hope
Inverneſsſhire	Charles Grant †
Kincardineſhire	Sir John Stuart
Kircudbright Stewartry	Patrick Heron
Lanarkſhire	Lord A. Hamilton †
Linlithgowſhire	Hon. Charles Alexander Hope
Nairnſhire and Cromarty	General Alexander M'Kenzie †
Orkney and Zetland	Captain Robert Honyman
Perthſhire	Colonel Thomas Graham
Renfrewſhire	William M'Dowall *
Roſsſhire	Sir Charles Roſs
Roxburghſhire	Sir George Douglas
Selkirkſhire	John Rutherford †
Stirlingſhire	Captain Charles Elphinſtone †
Sutherlandſhire	Right Hon. W. Dundas *
Tweedaleſhire	James Montgomery
Wigtownſhire	Andrew M'Dowall

ROYAL BURGHS.

Aberdeen, &c.	James Farquhar †
Craill, Kinrenny, &c.	General Alexander Campbell
Culroſs, Dumferline, &c.	Sir J. Henderſon †, Alexander Cochrane †, (double return)
Cupar, Perth, &c.	David Scott
Dumbarton, &c.	Alexander Houſton †
Dumfries, Sanquhar, &c.	Hon. Charles Hope
Edinburgh City	Right Hon. Henry Dundas
Inverneſs, Nairn, &c.	A. P. C. Gordon †
Irvine, Air, &c.	J. Campbell
Kintore, Bamff, &c.	Colonel Francis W. Grant †
Kirkwall, Tain, &c.	John Charles Villiers *
Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, &c.	Sir J. St Clair Erſkine †
Lauder, Haddington, &c.	Hon. Thomas Maitland *
Selkirk, Lanark, &c.	Colonel W. Dickſon †
Stranraweer, &c.	John S. Fleeming †

IRELAND.

Antrim County	Hon. J. O'Neil †, E. A. M'Naghten
Armagh County	Hon. A. Acheſon, Hon. H. Caulfield †
Armagh Town	Patrick Duigenan
Athlone	William Handcock
Bandon Bridge	Sir Broderick Chinnery
Belfaſt	Edward May
Carrickfergus	Lord Spencer Chicheſter †
Caſhel	Right Hon. W. Wickham
Carlow County	David Latouche, jun. †, W. Bagenal †
Carlow Town	C. Montague Olmſby
Cavan County	Nathaniel Sneyd, Francis Saunderſon
Clare County	Sir E. O'Brien †, Hon. F. N. Burton
Clonmell	William Bagwell
Cork County	Lord Boyle, R. U. Fitzgerald
Cork City	M. Longfield, Hon. C. H. Hutchinſon
Coleraiue	Walter Jones †
Donegall County	Lord Sudley, Sir James Stewart †
Down County	Lord Caſtlereagh, Francis Savage
Downpatrick	Counſellor Haythorn †
Drogheda	Edward Hardman
Dublin County	Hans Hamilton, Frederick J. Faulkener
Dublin City	John C. Beresford, John Latouche, jun. †
Dublin College	Hon. George Knox
Dundalk	Richard Archdall *
Dungannon	Hon. John Knox †
Dungarvon	William Green †
Ennis	James Fitzgerald †
Enniſkillen	Hon. A. Cole Hamilton
Fermanagh County	Lord Cole, Mervyn Archdall, jun. †
Galway County	Hon. Richard Trench, Richard Martin
Galway Town	J. Brabazon Ponſonby
Kerry County	Maurice Fitzgerald James Croſbie
Kildare County	Lord R. Fitzgerald †, Robert Latouche †
Kilkenny County	Right Hon. W. B. Ponſonby, Hon. J. Butler
Kilkenny City	Hon. Charles Butler †
King's County	Sir Lawrence Parſons, Thomas Bernard †
Kinſale	William Rowley
Leitrim County	Lord Clements, Peter Latouche, jun. †
Limerick County	C. S. Oliver †, W. Odell
Limerick City	Charles Vereker †
Liſburn	Earl of Yarmouth *

Londonderry County	Lord G. Beresford †, Hon. C. W. Stuart
Londonderry City	Sir G. Fitzgerald Hill *
Longford County	Hon. T. Newcomen †, Sir T. Featherstone
Louth County	Right Hon. J. Foster, W. C. Fortescue
Mallow	Denham Jephson †
Mayo County	Hon. H. A. Dillon *, Hon. D. Browne
Meath County	Sir Marcus Somerville, T. Bligh †
Monaghan County	Richard Dawson, C. P. Leslie
Newry	Right Hon. Isaac Corry *
Portarlington	Henry Parnell †
Queen's County	Hon. W. W. Pole, Sir Eyre Coote †
Roscommon County	Hon. Edward King †, Arthur French
Ross (New)	Charles Tottenham, jun. †
Sligo County	Charles O'Hara, J. E. Cooper
Sligo Town	Owen Wynne
Tipperary County	Lord F. Mathew, John Bagwell
Tralee	Right Hon. George Canning *
Tyrone County	James Stewart, Right Hon. J. Stewart
Waterford County	Right Hon. Jn. Beresford, Edward Lee *
Waterford City	John Congreve Alcock
Westmeath County	G. Hume Rochefort, William Smith
Wexford County	Lord Loftus Abel Ram
Wexford Town	R. Neville †
Wicklow County	W. H. Hume, George Ponsonby
Youghall	Sir John Keene

PEERS or SCOTLAND RETURNED.

Marquis of Tweedale	Earl of Balcarras
Earl of Eglintoune	Earl of Aboyne
Earl of Cassilis	Earl of Breadalbane
Earl of Strathmore	Earl of Stair
Earl of Dumfries	Earl of Glasgow
Earl of Elgin	Lord Cathcart
Earl of Dalhousie	Lord Somerville
Earl of Northesk	Lord Napier

NEW PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, *Tuesday Nov.* 16.

THIS being the day appointed by his Majesty's Proclamation for the meeting of the new Imperial Parliament, for the dispatch of business, several Peers attended.—The Lord Chancellor communicated to their Lordships, that as it was not convenient to his Majesty to attend personally that day, that the first proceedings of the new Parliament of the United Kingdom should take place by virtue of his Majesty's Commission.

Sir Francis Molyneux, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was dispatched to desire the attendance of the Commons, an unusually great number of whom appeared at the Bar, preceded by the principal Clerks and Officers of the House. His Majesty's Commission was then read, After which, the Lord Chancellor stated, that it was his Majesty's will and pleasure, that his faithful Commons should forthwith proceed to the Election of a fit and proper person to be their Speaker, and that they should attend in that House to-morrow, at two o'clock, to present their Member, so elected, for his Majesty's approbation. The Commons then retired.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Nov.* 16.

A great many Members having been sworn by the Lord High Steward, after returning from the House of Lords, they proceeded to the election of a Speaker, when Mr ABBOT was, with the unanimous approbation of the House, conducted to the Chair by Sir William Scott and Mr Lascelles: and being seated there, he said, that impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude for the honour conferred on him, by placing him in that dignified situation for the second time, he would leave them to judge

judge of the ſincerity of that gratitude, by his future endeavours to execute the duties of his office.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, *Wednesday Nov.* 17.

A very numerous aſſemblage of the Houſe of Commons appeared at the Bar, with their newly-elected Speaker, Mr Abbot, at their head; he entered between Sir Wm Scott, and Mr Laſcelles. As ſoon as Mr Abbot had reached the Bar, he addreſſed the Lords Commiſſioners to the following effect:

"*My Lords*,

"His Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, have, in obedience to his Majeſty's Commands, proceeded to the exerciſe of their undoubted and antient right, in the Election of one of their Members to be their Speaker, and I have now to inform your Lordſhips, that the honour of their choice has fallen upon me. To their deciſion, and to his Majeſty's Royal Approbation, I hold it my bounden duty to ſubmit. At the ſame time, I cannot avoid expreſſing my earneſt wiſh, that in the preſent inſtance, his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to allow his faithful Commons to proceed to a new Election, and thereby to afford them the means of fixing upon a Perſon more worthy of their choice, and his Majeſty's Royal Approbation."

The *Lord Chancellor* replied,

"Mr *Abbot*, his Majeſty relying on the wiſdom and firmneſs of his faithful Commons, and judging from paſt experience, entertains no doubts of your ſufficiency to execute the arduous duties of that high and important ſituation, to which his faithful Commons, in their wiſdom and diſcretion, have elected you: and his Majeſty has commanded us to inform you, that he fully approves of the choice which his faithful Commons have made.—We, therefore, by virtue of his Majeſty's Royal Commiſſion, and in his name, do allow and confirm you as their Speaker."

On which, the Speaker addreſſed their Lordſhips to the following effect:

"*My Lords*,

"I feel it my duty to ſubmit myſelf to the utmoſt to his Majeſty's Royal Pleaſure and Approbation; and I receive, with the greateſt gratitude, this further mark of his Majeſty's royal grace and Favour. Confirmed in the high and important office, it becomes my duty as Speaker of his Majeſty's loyal and faithful Commons, in their name, and by humble Petition, to claim for them, a continuance of the exerciſe of all their antient Rights and Privileges, particularly Freedom of Speech in their Debates, and exemption, in their perſons, eſtates, and ſervants, from all arreſts and other moleſtations; and that they may have free acceſs to his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, as occaſion may require, and that their proceedings, on all occaſions, may receive the moſt favourable interpretation. For my own part, I have humbly to intreat that any involuntary error which may be committed by me, may be imputed to me only, and not to his Majeſty's loyal and faithful Commons."

The *Lord Chancellor* replied:

"Mr *Speaker*—We have it in command from his Majeſty, who fully truſts to the temper and prudence of his faithful Commons, to declare that his Majeſty freely and fully allows to them the enjoyment of all their rights and privileges, which have ever been allowed or confirmed by any of his Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors. As to your own part, Mr Speaker, we have it further in command from his Majeſty to ſtate, that his Majeſty ſees no reaſon to apprehend that you will ſtand in need of the required indulgence, and that his Majeſty will be at all times inclined to put the moſt favourable interpretation upon the proceedings of his faithful Commons."

The Members of the Houſe of Commons are firſt ſworn in an anti-chamber before they are ſworn inſide the houſe. In that anti-chamber they ſign and fill up a paper, declaring that they will not allow themſelves to be influenced by any foreign Prince or Potentate. In filling this paper, Mr Canning wrote, "by any Prince, Potentate, or Conſul."

LONDON, *Nov.* 22. 1802.

This day, preciſely at two o'clock his Majeſty went in the uſual ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and being ſeated on his Throne, in his Royal Robes, and the Commons being come, was pleaſed to open the Firſt Seſſion of the New Imperial Parliament, with the following Moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen*,

"It is highly gratifying to me to reſort to your advice and aſſiſtance, after the opportunity which has been recently

ly afforded, of collecting the ſenſe of my People.

"The internal proſperity of the Country has realized my moſt ſanguine hopes; we have experienced the bounty of Divine Providence in the produce of an abundant Harveſt.

"The ſtate of the Manufactures, Commerce, and Revenues of my United Kingdom, is flouriſhing beyond example; and the Loyalty and attachment which are manifeſted to my Perſon and Government, afford the ſtrongeſt indication of the juſt ſenſe that is entertained of the numerous bleſſings enjoyed under the protection of our happy Conſtitution.

"In my intercourſe with Foreign Powers, I have been actuated by a ſincere diſpoſition for the maintenance of Peace. It is nevertheleſs impoſſible for me to loſe ſight of that eſtabliſhed and wiſe ſyſtem of Policy, by which the intereſts of other States are connected with our own; and I cannot therefore be indifferent to any material change in their relative condition and ſtrength. My conduct will be invariably regulated by a due conſideration of the actual ſituation of Europe, and by a watchful ſolicitude for the permanent welfare of my People.

"You will, I am perſuaded, agree with me in thinking, that it is incumbent upon us to adopt thoſe means of Security which are beſt calculated to afford the proſpect of preſerving to my ſubjects the bleſſings of Peace.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the Eſtimates for the enſuing year to be laid before you; and I rely on your zeal and liberality in providing for the various branches of the Public Service; which it is a great ſatisfaction to me to think, may be fully accompliſhed without any conſiderable addition to the burdens of my People.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I contemplate with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, the great and increaſing benefits produced by that important meaſure, which has united the intereſts, and conſolidated the reſources of Great Britain and Ireland. The improvement and extenſion of theſe advantages, will be objects of your unremitting care and attention. The Trade and Commerce of my ſubjects, ſo eſſential to the ſupport of Public Credit, and of our Maritime Strength, will, I am perſuaded, receive from you every poſſible encouragement; and you will readily lend your aſſiſtance, in affording to mercantile tranſactions in every part of my United Kingdom, all the facility and accommodation that may be conſiſtent with the Public Revenue.

"To uphold the Honour of the Country, to encourage its induſtry, to improve its reſources, and to maintain the true principles of the Conſtitution in Church and State, are the great and leading duties which you are called upon to diſcharge. In the performance of them, you may be aſſured of my uniform and cordial ſupport; it being my earneſt wiſh to cultivate a perfect harmony and confidence between me and my Parliament, and to promote to the utmoſt the welfare of my faithful ſubjects, whoſe intereſts and happineſs I ſhall ever conſider as inſeparable from my own."

A correct Copy of the Lord Mayor's Dinner at London, on the 9th of November current, which we inſert as a curioſity, to ſhew the Luxury of the Times, and of the Citizens of London, in particular:—

90 Turreens of Turtle	79 Moulds of Jelly and Blancmange
68 Diſhes of Fiſh	110 Diſhes of Roaſt Turkeys, Wild Fowl, &c.
64 ditto Chickens	18 Diſhes of Sweetbreads and Ragouts
25 ditto Pullets and Oyſters	2 Diſhes of Tongues and Greens
14 Turkeys boiled and Oyſters	1 Tongue and Udder
44 Hams	1 Gooſe
8 Rumps of Beef	1 Chump Beef
41 Raiſed Pies cold	6 Turrens of Mutton and Broth
2 Pigeon Pies	
2 Chines of Pork	
65 Mince Pies	
8 Orange Tourts	
12 Aſpices	

COLD.

5 Sirloins of Beef	6 Pieces of Roaſt Beef
4 Rounds Ditto	6 Plates of Pickles and Sallads.
1 Chump Ditto	
5 Pieces Ribs ditto	

DESERT.

42 Frames of Ornaments	88 Plates of Fruit
91 Diſhes of Sweetmeats	120 Ice Creams
53 Ditto Fruit	26 Pines.
88 Plates of Cakes	

WINE.

Champaigne 20 dozen, Claret 12 do. Hock 12 do. Madeira 20 do. Liſbon 16 do. Sherry 12 do. Port 52 do. Burgundy 16 do.—Total 160 dozen.

TREASON-

TREASONABLE MEETING.

London, Nov. 20.

On Tuesday evening, in consequence of a search-warrant, issued by the Magistrates of Union-Hall, Mr Stafford, the Chief Clerk, attended by a numerous body of Police Officers, went to the Oakley Arms, Oakley-street, Lambeth, where they apprehended Colonel Despard, and near forty labouring men and soldiers; the major part of them Irish. They were all taken immediately to Union-Hall.—The whole of the party on Wednesday morning underwent a long private examination before R. C. Smith, T. Evance, and P. Broadley, Esqrs. when Colonel Despard was committed to the county gaol of Surrey, on suspicion of being concerned in treasonable practices. Twenty were committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell, and several to New Prison Clerkenwell.

The Warrant of Commitment expressly charged Col. Despard with conspiring to compass the Death of the King, and was grounded upon the oath of a Soldier who gave the information, and the circumstances arising out of his examination.

The Privy Council sat upon the business on Thursday. It commenced at eleven, and broke up at three. Colonel Despard was brought before it for examination, very heavily ironed and handcuffed. After it closed, Colonel Despard was brought out, strongly guarded. He was conveyed in a hackney coach to Newgate, to which he was committed for farther examination.

The Privy Council again met on Friday, for the farther examination of Col. Despard, &c. Mr Kirby, the Keeper of Newgate, attended at ten o'clock with his prisoner. The deposition of the soldier was corroborated by the evidence of another man belonging to the same regiment of Guards.—It farther appeared in evidence, that two printed copies of an Oath administered at Oakley Arms, were found in the Colonel's pocket when he was apprehended. After the evidence in this case was gone through, which did not occupy any considerable time, Colonel Despard was taken into one of the rooms over where the Council sat. The examination of three of the persons taken at the Oakley Arms then commenced, viz. John Wood, Thomas Broughton, and John Francis; the latter is a soldier in the 1st Regiment of Guards.—What came out in evidence against these men did not transpire. The last person brought forward was Charles Pendril, who was arrested yesterday morning at seven o'clock, at his apartments in the Borough, by Blyett and Taunton, two of the Bow-street Officers. In the warrant granted by Sir Richard Ford, he is charged with High Treason. At four o'clock, John Wood and Thomas Broughton, the two first persons examined, were handcuffed together, and sent off under an escort to Tothill-fields Bridewell; soon after, Pendril and Francis were likewise handcuffed and forwarded to the same prison, attended by the goaler. The Council sat some time longer in deliberation, the result of which was, that Colonel Despard was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial for High Treason.

EDINBURGH.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

Robbing the West Mail.

Nov. 9. This day came on the trial of James Clark, alias Alexander Stewart, and Robert Brown, both lately belonging to the 2d, or Coldstream Foot Guards, accused of robbing the West Mail on the 1st of August last, at a place called Wester Sighthill, three miles west from Linlithgow. The indictment was laid both upon the Common Law and also on the Statute 1690, and on the Stat. 7th of his present Majesty.

The Robbing of the Mail was proved; several witnesses swore to sundry letters, with Bank Notes, &c. the numbers of which they specified, sent by the post on the 31st of July, which never came to the persons for whom they were addressed. These notes, (some of which they had purchased goods with in Edinburgh,) were traced to the prisoners; and Stewart had been found in a shop in Rose Street, concealing himself in a closet. A 20l. bank note taken out of the Mail, and several other articles, were found in the closet. When Brown was apprehended a 20l. note, and a 10l. note, were also found in his possession, both taken out of the Mail.

Brown made a declaration before the Sheriff, which was read, containing a full account of the robbery, as it appeared on the evidence.

The witnesses for Brown, said, he was a man very weak in his intellects since he had a fever, and did many foolish things. Being asked if they thought he was so weak in his mind as not to know right from wrong, they could not say that he was.

The examination of witnesses continued till near nine o'clock, when the Lord Advocate

vocate for the Crown—Mr L'Amy for Clark, and Mr Gillies for Brown, feverally addreſſed the Jury. The Lord Juſtice Clerk ſummed up the whole in a very candid ſpeech, and the Jury returned their verdict the next day, unanimouſly finding the priſoners *Guilty*. The Court then pronounced ſentence, ordaining them to be hanged at the common place of execution on Wedneſday the 15th of December.

The priſoners heard their ſentence without betraying any ſymptoms of contrition or diſtreſs of mind.

Council for the Crown—Lord Advocate, Solicitor-General, Law. Craigie, Eſq. and David Moneypenny, Eſq. Advocates.—Agent, Mr William Beveridge, W. S.—Counſel for the priſoner Clark, J. L'Amy, Eſq. and H. Moncrieffe, Eſq. Advocates—Agent, Mr Joſeph Dickſon.—Counſel for the priſoner Brown, Adam Gillies, Eſq. Advocate—Agent, Mr Alexander Grant, jun.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant a free pardon to the following convicts under ſentence of tranſportation in the tolbooth of this city:—Thomas Milward, from Glaſgow; and James Miller and James M'Dowall, from Dumfries.

Nov. 12. The old and ruinous houſes at the head of Forreſter's Wynd, Edinburgh, fronting the High-ſtreet, were inſpected by a Jury of tradeſmen, who pronounced a verdict, ordering them to be taken down immediately.

Many of the ſudden deaths we read of and hear of, are owing to ſuffocation in the night, by lying too low in the head, and being ſeized with a phthiſicy cough, which ſuffocates before we can recover our recollection from ſleep ſo as to ſave life. Having the bedſtead raiſed at the head about four inches above the level ſo as to ſleep on an inclined plane, will be a certain preventative of ſuffocation, as well as of night cramps in the legs. The gentleman who recommends this has tried the experiment for years, and found it efficacious.

The Lapland Travellers, Meſſrs Cripps and Clarke, of Jeſus College, Cambridge, have at length ſafely returned to this country. The collection formed by theſe Gentlemen is contained in 183 caſes, and perhaps the largeſt ever ſent to England, illuſtrating the natural and moral Hiſtory of the various people they viſited, in a journey from the 69th degree of North latitude, to the territories of Circaſſia, and the ſhores of the Nile. The Botanic part contains the Herbary of the celebrated Pallas, enriched by the contributions of Linnæus, and his numerous literary friends. With the Minerals, are ſeveral new ſubſtances, and the rareſt productions of the Siberian mines. Among the Antiquities, are various Inſcriptions and Bas-reliefs, relative to obſervations made in the plain of Troy. The Medalic ſeries contains ſeveral Coins of Greece, and of the Kings of Parthia, hitherto unknown. The Manuſcripts are in Hebrew, Coptic, Arabic, Abyſſinian, Perſian, Turkiſh, and the languages of Thibet-Tartary; and in the Greek and Latin languages are ſeveral Manuſcripts of the Claſſics, of the Goſpels, and the Writings of the earlieſt Fathers of the Church. In addition to theſe, the collection contains Greek Vaſes, Gems, Sculpture, and many remarkable Egyptian monuments from the ruins of the city of Sais, diſcovered by thoſe Travellers in the Delta, after the evacuation of Egypt by the French. Alſo numerous original Drawings, Maps, Charts, Plans, Models, and the Seeds of many rare and uſeful Plants; the Habits, Utenſils, Idols, of the inhabitants of the Aleutan Iſles, brought by Billings to Ruſſia, after his expedition to the countries lying between Kamchatka, and the N.W. coaſt of America; with many geographical obſervations, the publication of which was of long withheld by order of the Ruſſian Government.

HALLOW-E'EN.—The ſports of Hallow-E'en have been deſcribed by the faſcinating Burns, but, whether in a way to deter from indulgence in them, admits of a doubt. That they have in more than one inſtance terminated fatally, we have heard; they did ſo in the following inſtance laſt Hallow-E'en. The ceremony of ſowing hempſeed on Hallow-e'en is known to moſt of our readers. A young girl of the name of Iſabel Carr, ſervant to Mr Mathewſon, Type-founder, inſiſted on keeping her Hallow-e'en (on Monday Nov. 1.) About ten o'clock ſhe accordingly went into the foundery alone, with a light in her hand, which ſhe placed on one of the tables while ſhe performed her incantations. She walked through the ſhop ſeveral times pronouncing aloud the words uſed on ſuch occaſions—and ſo anxious was ſhe to *ſee ſomething*, as ſhe termed it, that (having ſeen nothing) ſhe gathered up the hempſeed to ſow it a ſecond time. In the courſe of this ſecond ſowing, according to her own account, a tall meagre figure preſented itſelf to her imagination! She ſhrieked aloud, and ran immediately into the houſe.—After relating what ſhe had

had ſeen, ſhe went to bed, placing the Bible under her head! She roſe on Tueſday, and went through the labours of the day in apparent good health, but in the evening ſeemed ſomewhat timid. She went to bed without any ſymptoms of fear. Next morning ſhe was called, but did not anſwer. A daughter of Mr Matthewſon's then roſe, went to her, and found that ſhe was very ſick, and that ſhe had been ſo during part of the night. Tea was ordered for her, but before it could be prepared ſhe was ſeized with a ſtupor; the pulſe became ſunk, the breathing difficult, and the hands ſwollen and blackiſh. A medical gentleman was inſtantly called; he ſaid it was an attack of an apoplexy, which ſhe could not ſurvive more than ten minutes; and in rather leſs than that time ſhe expired. The ſurgeon was clearly of opinion, that the impreſſion made on her imagination by the fancied apparition was the cauſe of this fatal cataſtrophe.

Nov. 12. About one o'clock afternoon, an alarming fire broke out in the workſhop of Mr Buchan, painter, in St Mary's Wynd, which, from the combuſtible nature of the articles it contained, threatened deſtruction to the whole of his premiſes, as well as to the adjoining buildings. Luckily, the fire engines were ſoon upon the ſpot, and having a plentiful ſupply of water, the flames were got under in the courſe of an hour. The City Guard, and a party of the 42d regiment attended, and were of much ſervice in keeping off the crowd, by which the firemen had it in their power to act with effect.

Nov. 22. The following Gentlemen were choſen Annual Preſidents of the Royal Phyſical Society:—

Peter Venables. A. M. T. C. D.
John Shaw, A. M. Coll. Sanct. Johan. in Marylandia.
Iſaac Unthank, Eſq. of Limerick,—And
Wm. Farquhar, Eſq. Surgeon, of New Cumnock, Ayrſhire.

24. At a meeting of the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, they appointed the Rev. Dr Thomſon, miniſter of the New Gray Friars Church, to be admitted miniſter of the New North Church, on Thurſday the 16th of December.

ST ANDREWS, *Nov.* 27.

Mr Dundas, accompanied by Gen. Hope and other Gentlemen, arrived here yeſterday to viſit the Univerſity, of which he is Chancellor. To-day he appeared in his Robes in that character, and having met the Profeſſors in the Univerſity Library, walked in proceſſion to the Parliament Hall, where the Students were aſſembled.—Here Dr Hill delivered an elegant Latin prayer, after which he addreſſed the Chancellor with his uſual eloquence. Mr Dundas's reply was conceived in the happieſt terms, and his addreſs to the Profeſſors and Students was probably the fineſt which was ever ſpoken upon a ſimilar occaſion. From the Parliament Hall he was accompanied by the Maſters of the Univerſity, the Earl of Kellie, Gen. Hope, and many Country Gentlemen, to the dining hall of St Mary's College, and there partook of a handſome entertainment. To-morrow Mr Dundas goes to the two Churches of this city, and hears ſermon from Principal Hill and Playfair. Immediately after this, we underſtand that he goes to Cambo-Houſe, the ſeat of the Earl of Kellie."

Nov. 30. This day there were 400 bolls of Oat Meal in Edinburgh market, which ſold from 16s. 9d. to 17s. 6d. per boll.—Retail prices, per peck, of Beſt Oat Meal, 1s. 2d. Second, 1s 1½d.—There were alſo 20 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which ſold from 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per boll.—Retail price, per peck, 10d. to 11d.

BIRTHS.

At Dublin, the Lady of the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Hutchinſon, a daughter.

1801. *October* 28. At Ayr, Mrs Dr Donaldſon, a ſon.

31. The Lady of Major Thomas Hart, a daughter, at his houſe, Queen-ſtreet, Edinburgh.

Nov. 1. At the Manſe of Kinghorn, Mrs Paterſon, a daughter.

8. The Counteſs of Glaſgow, a ſon.

10. At Eaſt Dudingſton, the Hon. Mrs Gray, a daughter.

15. Edinburgh, Mrs Stein, Queen-ſtreet, a ſon.

28. In George's Square, the Lady of Michael Stewart Nicholſon, Eſq; a daughter.

—. At his houſe in Queen Street, the Lady of Alex. Macdonell, Eſq; of Glengarry, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Edinburgh, Captain John Pringle, of Symington, to Miſs Chriſtian Watſon, daughter of Mr Samuel Watſon, Solicitor-at-Law.

Oct. 25. At Clyde Bank, the Rev. William Stark, Miniſter of Stonehouſe, to Miſs Mackenzie, only daughter of Robert Mackenzie, Eſq. Sheriff Clerk of Dumbartonſhire.

Nov. 2. At London, Mr Crawford Molliſon, of Glouceſter-ſtreet, to Miſs Fullarton, daughter of Alexander Fullarton, Eſq. of Jamaica.

5. At Ardmilland, Archibald Craufuird, Eſq writer, Edinburgh, to Miſs Margaret Craufuird, daughter of the late Thomas Craufuird, Eſq. of Ardmilland.

8. At

At Edinburgh, Mr Archibald Campbell, brewer, to Miſs Eliſabeth Ponton, daughter of Alexander Ponton, Eſq; South Charlotte Street.

Nov. 8. At Kilbarchan, Donald Campbell, Eſq. of the Iſland of Iſlay, to Miſs Anne Campbell daughter of Mr Wm. Campbell, writer in Kilbarchan.

12. At Glendevon, Mr Thomas Thomſon, Leith, to Miſs Helen Duncan.

13. At Mary-le-bonne Church, by the Rev. William Drake, Lord Binning, ſon of the Earl of Haddington to Lady Maria Parker, daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield.

15. At Ardgowan, the Rev. Mr Greville Ewing, Miniſter of the Goſpel, Glaſgow, to Miſs Barbara Maxwell, daughter of the late Sir James Maxwell of Pollock, Bart.

19. Dr Henry Robertſon, to Miſs Anne Dempſter, daughter of the late Mr Robert Dempſter, druggiſt.

22. John Jeffrey, Eſq; of Allerbeck, writer in Edinburgh, to Miſs Elizabeth M'Connell, daughter, of William M'Connell, Eſq; of Culbae.

DEATHS.

Lately, Mrs Fiſh, of Hounſlow, was found burnt to death; ſhe had been ſtanding too near the grate, when her clothes caught fire; the blaze inſtantly overpowered her.

Lately, Hannah Hampſon, a child about ſeven years of age, was burn to death, at Birmingham, by her clothes taking fire, as ſhe was removing a tea-kettle.

Lately, Sarah Horſlen of Writtle, a child of four years old, being left alone by her mother, her clothes caught fire, and ſhe was ſo terribly burnt, that ſhe died in great agony.

Lately, At Briſtol, the Rev. Dr Henry Hunter, Miniſter of the Preſbyterian Meeting, London Wall, and Secretary to the Correſponding Board in London, of the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge.—Never were the common epithets of ſincerely beloved and truly regretted more properly applied to any character. His numerous publications have long ſubmitted his literary talents to the opinion of the public; and the deciſion has been highly honourable to his genius. His abilities as a pulpit orator were the cauſe of his being at firſt tranſlated from his living in Leith to the charge which he has held in London for 30 years; and the crowded audience which conſtantly attended him is a proof of his merits, as he never courted popularity by arts which could at all detract from the dignity of a miniſter of the goſpel. The warmth of his feelings, and his ſocial talents, made his friendſhip be univerſally eſteemed, and his company deſired; and "even his failings lean'd to virtue's ſide."—The truth of this character will be ſubſcribed to by all who knew him. Dr Hunter was author of Sacred Biography, tranſlator of St Pierre's Studies of Nature, Sonnini's Travels, Lavater, &c.

Oct. 22. Robert Darling, tenant in Weſt Gordon, on his way home from Kelſo market, fell from his horſe, and was immediately conveyed to the neareſt houſe, being about three miles from that village. Although he complained much of his neck, yet, as he appeared to have received no wound by the fall, he was carried home in a cart of his own; but, juſt as he arrived, he uttered a few words and expired. His wife, who for ſome time before had been in a declining ſtate of health, at firſt ſuſtained the ſhock with great compoſure of mind, but becoming faint and aſthmatic, her feeble frame ſunk under it; and late on the evening of the ſame day, ſhe alſo breathed her laſt. A mournful proceſſion of the friends and neighbours of the deceaſed attended their bodies to the church-yard, where, after an union of twenty-ſix years, they were depoſited ſide by ſide in one grave! They have left three ſons all nearly grown up, and an aged father to lament their loſs. They were ſincerely regretted by all who, in their humble ſphere, had the beſt opportunity of knowing the ſimplicity and integrity of their hearts.

27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr William Paul, one of the Miniſters of St Cuthbert's, and one of his Majeſty's Chaplains for Scotland.

—. Mr William Hume, merchant in Canongate, and Treaſurer to the Charity Work-houſe of that place; whoſe generous and ſucceſsful exertions in behalf of the poor, made him live reſpected, and die regretted.

28. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Roſs, eldeſt daughter of Wm. Roſs, Eſq. late of Invercharron, and ſpouſe of Mr William Macao, Accountant of Exciſe.

—. At Bath, Mrs Emelia M'Leod, ſenior of M'Leod, widow of the late John M'Leod of M'Leod, Eſq. and only daughter of the late Alexander Brodie, of Brodie, Lord Lyon of Scotland.

Nov. 1. At Glaſgow, aged 84 years, Mrs Bogle, relict of the late Robert Bogle, Eſq. of Shettleſtone.

4. At Pennycuick, Mrs Barbara Clerk, daughter of Sir John Clerk of Pennycuick, late one of the Barons of Exchequer.

6. At Glaſgow, Miſs Elizabeth Kennedy, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Mr John Kennedy, late of Aughteraw.

14. At Edinburgh, William Wardrop, Eſq. one of the Secretaries of the Bank of Scotland.